BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1856.....NO. 11.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$1 00
Do. do.	2 insertions,		1 25
Do. do.	3 do		1 50
Do. do.	3 months without change		4 00
Do. do.	6 do.....do.....do		7 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do		12 00
Do. do.	6 do....renewed weekly		14 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do		25 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAS. L. CORBETT,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to. [July 4, 1856.—44-6m

JAMES O. BOWDEN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.§ WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignment.

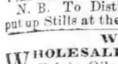
McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. March 20.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

A. R. MAYER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that he has just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where he intends to keep always on hand, a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving him a call.
He also keeps constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as *Whiskey, Brandy* and *Gin.*
April 21.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent,* 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS,* consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

WANTED,
AN OVERSEER. Apply to
G. J. McREE.
Sept. 3.—307-1t—1-tf

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION WILL be made to the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Co., for renewal of Certificate for 5 shares of stock, in the name of Cullen Powell, deceased, believed to have been lost.
T. O. POWELL, Adm'r.
Sept. 30th, 1856 5-6t*

WANTING,

A FEW LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, FOR which the very highest cash prices will be paid. Sellers will do well to see us, as we are determined not to be excelled by none.
POWELL & BARDEN.
Sampson Co., N. C., Sept. 19th, 1856 3-2m

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age, is AYER'S CATHARCTIC PILLS.
THEY don't HELP complaints, but they CURE them.
One Box has cured Dyspepsia.
Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula.
Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.
One Box always cures the Jaundice.
Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boil—often less than one does it.
Two Boxes have completely cured the worst of ulcers on the legs
Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.
One dose cures the Headache arising from a foul Stomach.
Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less afflicted with this scourge.
As a gentle Physic they have no equal.
One Box cures derangement of the liver.
Half a Box cures a Cold.
They purify the blood and thus strike at the foundation of every disease.
As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world.
They are purely vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.
Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowel, Mass.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DePRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
Sept. 26th, 1856—4-2m

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

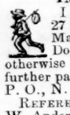
General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856.—36-tf.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.
All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
Our address is Little Rock fish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.

I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.
REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. H. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C.; John W. Olford, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m.]

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principle and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.
The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For further information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.
W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Founding, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN,
TO ACT AS LOCAL AND TRAVELLING AGENTS in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH! A capital of $5 only required.—No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN,
Sept. 12th, 1856—2-3m] Plaistow, N. H.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms furnished with good beds.
Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.
GEO. ALDERMAN.
Oct. 10—6-6m.

General Notices.

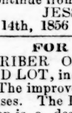
GREAT SALE OF LANDS.
MILL BROOK IN MARKET.
THIS delightful place of residence, so long and so widely known, is now offered for sale. As a country residence there is no charm which it does not possess. It is healthy, beautiful beyond comparison, situated in the midst of a most excellent neighborhood, and but a short drive from Enfield Depot, on W. & W. R. R. The tract (lying in Halifax county, immediately on the bank of Fishing Creek) contains 1400 acres, a large portion of which is in cultivation; that not yet cleared, is heavily timbered and is very superior upland. The DWELLING HOUSE is one of the largest and finest in the State; there is also an Overseer's HOUSE, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, GIN AND SCREW, and every variety of outhouses, all of which are in a good state of repair. There is also upon this tract a never failing MILL, which is universally acknowledged to be the best seat in this part of the State. It contains three grist and one burr stone, belting cloths and a SAW MILL, and possesses unequalled advantages for manufacturing purposes.
I also offer for sale 500 acres of superior land, lying in Nash county on Fishing Creek, a very few acres of which are in cultivation—the balance being heavily timbered, a considerable portion of it with the Turpentine Pine.
I also offer for sale 2,133 acres of land, lying in Nash county on Swift Creek, near James Hilliard's Mill, and about seven miles from Battleboro' Depot, on the W. & W. R. R. These lands are conceded by all who know them, to be equal if not superior to any in the County. 500 acres only are cleared—nearly 200 of which are Creek bottom. Several hundred acres of the remainder, are in unworked Turpentine Pines, and the balance abounds in Forrest of the richest growth—such as hickory and dogwood. Marl has never been looked for, though it undoubtedly exists. The improvements consist of an Overseer's House, Cabins, Barns, and Stables—together with Peach and Apple Orchards. On the House tract, there is every variety of early and late fruits. A minute description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will of course examine for themselves. If desirable, these lands will be divided into tracts to suit purchasers.
Persons desirous of information, can address me at Sycamore Alley, Halifax county.
J. J. B. HILLIARD, Ext'r.
N. B. If the above lands are not disposed of privately, before the 1st December next, they will then be exposed at Mill-Brook, to public sale—together with the growing crop, entire stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.
J. J. B. H., Ext'r.
Sept. 25th, 1856 17-1t—4-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.

In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, Five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Sub-soil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.
There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.
This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.
As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.
We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.
Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.
The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.
For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'ed.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf
☞North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to go West, offers for Sale his PLANTATION, lying in Onslow County, containing 900 Acres, 250 of which are Cleared and under a good state of cultivation, situated about 12 miles from Jacksonville and about 10 miles from the ocean, and within 500 yards of the navigable waters of New River, where vessels can load and be at sea in five hours. The place is healthy and pleasant, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, and Potatoes, and is as good land for Pea Nuts as any on the river. The Plantation is so situated that it would answer for two families, as I have recently purchased a tract of land adjoining, which I offer together. Fish and oysters are abundant at any time of the year. Persons desirous of buying such a place will do well to visit this farm immediately, while there is a sample of the crops on it.
Terms made easy. Apply to
Aug. 15, 1856—50-tf O. B. SANDERS.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, OFFERS FOR SALE OR rent, his TURPENTINE LANDS in McIntosh county, Georgia, on the Alatamaha river, 18 miles above Darien, containing 16,400 acres. There are now on the land 17 crops of boxes, of which 10 were cut last Spring, and the balance are 3 and 4 years old. There is also a large quantity of mill, or merchantable, Timber within easy reach of the river. The Turpentine business here may be increased to any extent, that one might desire. There are now on the premises, one new 30 bbl. STILL, TEAMS, WAGONS, and FLAT, which will be sold with the land, if desired.
Wishing to change my business, I will sell or lease said lands, or any portion of them, at a great bargain. In leasing I will give the privilege of cutting more boxes.
For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber at Darien.
P. M. BRYAN.
Oct. 3d, 1856 5-tld
Washington (N. C.) Times, copy till first December '56, and forward bill to this office immediately.

Schools.

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE, Goldsboro', N. C.
N. B. COBB, A. M., President and Prof. of Rhetoric and Belles Letters.
REV. D. MORRELLE, A. M., Prof. of Ancient Languages.
J. P. NELSON, Prof. Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
J. T. ALBRITTON, Tutor in English Department.
THE next Session begins January 12, 1857. Price of Tuition and Board including Fuel, Lights, Washing, &c., per term of 20 weeks, $80 in advance. For particulars address the President.
Oct. 24th, 1856. 8-7t.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS School commences its first session on Monday the 29th day of September, under the supervision of SOLOMON J. FAISON, A. B., a gentleman who requires no encomiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. The Trustees of this Institution, well aware of the necessity and value of an Agricultural Department, for the purpose of instructing young men in the science of Chemistry as adapted to practical farming, have at considerable expense established a *Chemical Laboratory* in their School and have secured the services of Robert H. Drysdale, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society and late Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, to take charge of this department.
Warsaw is healthfully located on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, at its intersection with the Fayetteville and the Kenansville Stage Roads, thus being of easy access from any point on or near these routes.
Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous in all particulars for both the moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.

TERMS PER SESSION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,	$10 00
Higher English Branches,	12 50
Classical Department,	15 00
Agricultural Chemistry, with use of aparatus,	10 00
Incidental expenses for this department,	2 50

Board may be obtained in good families at $8 per month.
Professor Drysdale will continue to examine soils, marls, &c., and search for marl beds as heretofore.
D. J. MIDDLETON,
Rec. Secy. of Board of Trustees.
Sept. 19, 1856. 3-tf.

General Notices.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER SCHR. L. P. SMITH, from New York:—
25 bags prime Rio Coffee,
1 dozen Java Ginger preserves,
44 gross Matches,
4 quintals fine Codfish,
10 bbls. Irish Potatoes,
5 " Onions,
25 boxes fine Cheese,
5 bbls. fresh Buckwheat Flour,
20 half boxes Colgate's pale Soap,
10 whole " "
Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S,
Oct. 31. No. 11 North Water St.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act to emancipate Abraham Smith, a slave, the property of Jacob Smith of Duplin county.
Oct. 20, 1856. 9-30d

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act authorizing the County Court of Duplin to sell the Town Common of the town of Sarecta, in said county.
Oct. 20, 1856. 9-30d

SALT.
800 SACKS, for sale by
Oct. 1 [5-3m] JOHN C. HEYER

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, are requested to settle by the 15th of February, 1857. All failing to do so *may pay cost.* All persons may find their NOTES and ACCOUNTS at O. HERRING'S STORE, in the South-East part of Sampson County. GEORGE A DAVIS.
Oct. 17.—7-tIJ.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1856, will be sold at the late residence of John H. Barney, deceased, in Brunswick county, on a credit of six month, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:
1 TURPENTINE STILL, GLUE KETTLE, STEAM-ER, &c.;
5 LIKELY MULES, well broke to Harness;
2 HORSES, 3 BUGGIES, 2 WAGONS, and 3 CARTS;
COOPER'S TOOLS, TURPENTINE TOOLS, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.;
HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE; and many other articles too tedious to mention.
Also, at the same time and place, the NEGROES belonging to the estate, will be hired out for one year. The most of the Negroes are valuable Turpentine hands.
Also, at the same time and place, all the LANDS belonging to said estate in Brunswick, will be sold on a credit of 6 and 12 months, by the Clerk and Master in Equity.
The sale will continue from day to day, until the whole is disposed of. JESSE NOBLE, Administrator.
Shallotte, Oct. 14th, 1856 8-ts

FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A HOUSE AND LOT, in the town of Kenansville, Duplin county. The improvements consist of a dwelling and necessary out houses. The Lot contains two and a half acres. The location is a desirable one, being adjacent to both the Male and Female Seminaries. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
Oct. 3, '56. [5-3m] J. P. DAHMER.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THAT well-known and valuable little farm whereon he now lives, lying within the corporated limits of the town of Kenansville. The tract contains one hundred and eighteen acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. On the premises is a COMFORTABLE DWELLING, together with all necessary out-houses, and an orchard of fruit trees of almost endless variety, of the *best selection.* There is no better water. The situation for health and pleasantness is unsurpassed, being elevated and dry, and beautifully shaded with a fine grove of oaks. Persons having sons and daughters to educate, and who would desire a little farm to live upon, can find no *better place* than *this,* as there is already in successful operation one of the very *best* male schools in the *whole State,* and in a few months will be opened, on a permanent basis, a female Seminary of the first class.
My terms will be such as to suit almost any one who may desire to purchase. LAFAYETTE HUSSEY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C.,
Sept. 12th, 1856—2-6m

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REmoving South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teacy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.
Sept. 5, 1856.—1-tf JOHN A. NEWKIRK.

FOR SALE.
THAT NEW AND COMMODIOUS DWELLING and LOT, fronting on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, known as the Bonner lot. This lot is situated in the most eligible part of the town, either for a family residence or a private Boarding House, for which latter purpose it was used, and with marked success while occupied by the late Mr. Bonner. On this lot are good Stables, an excellent Well of Water, Coach House, Smoke House and every convenience that could be desired. (This property, at two-thirds valuation, is insured for $2,500.)
Also two other LOTS in the upper part of the town fronting on the Railroad, nearly East of the new Brick Warehouse, and almost opposite the spot where the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad joins the W. & W. R. R. These lots have some improvements on them, are neatly walled in, the fences being newly painted, and offer rare inducements to purchasers.
Such of the above lots as are not sold by the 1st day of January, 1857, will be rented out for one year from that date. WM. PRIVETT.
Goldsboro', Sept. 1856 4-tf

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS,
Long Creek Post Office,
Aug. 22—50-tf New Hanover Co., N. C.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.
OUR FALL STOCK OF GROCER

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 14, 1856.

To Our Weekly Subscribers—The Summing Up.

This (Thursday) day week, we kept back our weekly paper to the last possible moment, in the hope of receiving by telegraph sufficient news to enable us to announce definitely the result of the Presidential election of Tuesday, the 4th inst., but were forced to go to press with the matter still undecided. About dark that evening, after the greater number of our weekly papers had been printed, we received from Augusta, Ga., a despatch which assured us of the triumphant election of Buchanan and Breckinridge. We instantly stopped the press to insert this despatch, and as far as possible sent copies containing it to the most important offices, but we cannot say how far we succeeded, owing to the extreme pressure for time to get our packages made up before the closing of the mails.

We have now to announce that Buchanan and Breckinridge are triumphantly elected, by a handsome majority of the electoral votes, having carried every Southern State but Maryland, together with Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, and beyond doubt California, making 112 Southern votes and 62 Northern votes, in all 174 votes, leaving for his combined opponents 112 votes, as follows:—Fremont 104; Fillmore 8. The details will be found in other columns of our paper. The country is safe, Democracy triumphant, Know Nothingism and Abolitionism defunct.

Death of Mr. Clayton.

We regret to learn that Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, died on Sunday evening last, at his residence in Dover, in that State. Mr. Clayton was a man of commanding intellect, a ready and powerful debater and an influential leader of the old whig party, while that party had an existence. Errors of judgment and imprudencies of conduct were no doubt attributable to him as to most other men, and it may have been that his usefulness was somewhat lessened for a time by habits which, at least, cast no reflection upon the openness of his character or the honesty of his heart. But all this is gone, and Mr. Clayton leaves behind him a reputation for statesman-like capacity unequalled by any surviving member of his party. Everett may be a more graceful rhetorician, or Crittenden a more practised lawyer, but neither of them equalled Clayton in the breadth and scope essential to a practical legislator. For some time past he had, comparatively speaking, retired from public life and participated slightly, if at all, in the contests of party, owning no allegiance to the new order which had arisen upon the ruins of that organization to which he had heretofore been attached.

Mr. Clayton was Senator a from the State of Delaware at the time of his death. A Democrat will, no doubt, be chosen to fill his place.

A Commercial Revulsion in Europe.

For a considerable time past it has been apparent to every reflecting observer, that the immense inflation of credits in France must eventuate, at no distant day, in a serious financial crisis involving distress to all and ruin to some. The Credit Mobilier, a vast engine of expansion, almost unrestrained in its operations and confined to no particular class of speculations, but trading alike in the funds, railroad shares and commercial ventures, has been a powerful instrument in producing this inflation, with the delusive appearance of unexampled prosperity. Settling-day, however has come, as come it must, in all such cases, and with settlement comes a realizing sense of the unreal nature of a great portion of the vaunted commercial and monetary progress of France, under the imperial regime. A serious deficit in the crops of the past season, tremendous losses by inundation, tend to aggravate the distress among the poorer classes, induced by the depression of credit, and of course, tend also, to give fresh impetus to revolutionary schemes among the discontented, the number of which bears a direct proportion to the number of those suffering from want or privation, or who feel that such suffering is inevitable.

We see, by the Baltic's news, that this *Credit Mobilier* is to be wound up, as, in the present monetary pressure in France, its functions cannot be continued without danger. Thus, after helping on the inflation by its functions, the cessation of those functions is now to aid in intensifying the contraction.

Intimately connected as are the monetary systems of the great commercial nations, such difficulties cannot be experienced in France without their effects being felt in this country as well as England, although we are happy to notice that, in this respect, our markets and our finances are yearly becoming more independent of European fluctuations. Totally independent they never can be as long as the United States continues to be a member of the great republic of commerce.

A Cheering Fact.

As the fuller returns come in, affording an opportunity for analysis, it becomes apparent, not only that Mr. Buchanan has received over half a million votes more than Fremont, but that the latter has not received even a majority of the votes cast at the North, the section in which alone he ran as a candidate. He is in a minority of something like 200,000 votes in Pennsylvania, 30,000 to 50,000 in New York—has not a majority even in Ohio, while there are large majorities against him in Indiana and Illinois.

His majorities in the New England States will not overcome these minorities. He is a minority candidate even at the North. That portion of the Union is not sectionalized to anything like the extent desired by the Abolition disunionists.

☞ There is one matter in controversy, of which justice to the parties concerned demands a settlement. It is this. The organs of the Fusion party in Philadelphia, all report Mr. Rayner of North Carolina, to have read at a Fusion meeting in Philadelphia, a message from Mr. Fillmore, counselling a fusion in that state to defeat Mr. Buchanan. Many ardent southern friends of Mr. Fillmore, assert positively that Mr. Fillmore was incapable of sending such a despatch, which implies a charge of a serious character against Mr. Rayner. This latter gentleman owes to himself to publish the despatch in question, for his own vindication. Let us have it.

WILMINGTON FLOUR.—A day or two since we received a bag of family flour, manufactured at the Pioneer Mills in this town, and sent to the Editors of the Journal, with the compliments of Dr. D. Dupre, proprietor of the Mills.

We have had the flower tested by the culinary *artiste*, and have tested it ourselves in the shape of biscuit, and otherwise, and really can find no fault with it, so far as we can see, feel, taste or understand, it is a very good article of flour;—A number one article in fact, and as such we can recommend it from its sample. The Dr. has our thanks for his courtesy.

OLD DUPLIN HAS THE BANNER.—We learn that the vote in Duplin stands—Buchanan, 1147; Fillmore 117;—Buchapan's majority 1030, a gain of 79 since August. Duplin gives the largest majority of any county in the district.

From the Daily Journal, 11th inst

The Election.

Floating rumors still continue to keep up the excitement with regard to the late Presidential election, but without creating any serious doubts as to the general result.

A rumor was prevalent to some extent that Tennessee was in doubt or had gone for Fillmore. This was based upon some rumor started by a despatch from some point in East Tennessee, by way of Wytheville, Virginia. In order to be more certain on this subject, we telegraphed, yesterday afternoon, to Mr. Piggott, the attentive correspondent of the press, at Augusta, Georgia, and received the following reply late last night:

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 10th, 1856.
Received at 10½ o'clock, P. M.

Tennessee certain for Buchanan Illinois still doubtful, but probably Buchanan.

Beyond all question, the vote in Louisiana is closer than had been at one time supposed, and the papers received this morning seem to consider the State doubtful, with some probability of its having gone for Fillmore. It is a State not easy to be heard from, and we question if absolute certainty has yet been reached with regard to its vote, but evidently there is nothing, so far, to change the report which gives it to Buchanan, or the gentleman telegraphing from Augusta, so late as last night, would have mentioned it; the despatches in the Baltimore Sun received this morning are no later than Friday last. So that, upon the whole, we regard Lousiana, in all human probability, for Buchanan, and Tennessee as absolutely certain.

Yesterday, after our paper had gone to press, we received a despatch from Washington City, stating that Meacham, editor of the Chicago Times, had telegraphed on the 8th that Illinois had gone "certain, sure, and no mistake," for Buchanan. This despatch we placed on the bulletin board. It is added that Mr. Meacham is known to be a man of good judgment. Since then, we have received the following despatches, which we give in the order in which they were received:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Nov. 10th., 1856
Received Nov. 10th, 4½ o'clock, P. M.

Chicago.—Further returns confirm the indication that Buchanan's majority is about three thousand. Republican state ticket about nine thousand majority.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Nov. 10th, 1856,
Received 8 o'clock, P. M.

Chicago—Seventy-one counties, Illinois—Fremont seventy-five hundred ahead; remaining twenty-four counties probably give Buchanan ten thousand majority. Republican State ticket twelve thousand ahead. Iowa loses and gains equal,—do not vary much from August election.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Nov. 10th., 1856.
Received Nov. 10th, 8½ o'clock, P. M.

Union's Despatches say: Illinois—Fillmorites and Fremonters fused on State ticket and victorious, but Buchanan carried State.

It will be seen that these despatches make no mention at all of Tennessee or Louisiana, which they certainly would have done had Mr. Barnard, the agent of the press at Washington City, possessed any information yesterday, calculated to contradict his previous despatches in regard to these States. Indeed we regard the despatch from Augusta as perfectly decisive of Tennessee. As for Iowa, it appears to us that it has pretty certainly gone for Fremont, but that certainty is not at all absolute, for, as in the case of Illinois, it is most probable that the Fremont strongholds have been first heard from. Some little time will be necessary to place the four votes of that State beyond doubt. Louisiana and Iowa are about equally doubtful. There is a bare chance, but hardly a probability.

In Illinois as elsewhere, there is that same "fusion," that same banding together of Fremonters and Fillmoreites to defeat Buchanan. Where were the members of the Know Nothing order, once so powerful in Ohio? Gone over to Fremont, leaving Fillmore with a meagre handful. It is a strange phenomenon.

We regret the defeat of Richardson, and we regret equally the course of the gentleman by whom he has been defeated. Col. Bissell, elected Governor by the Fremont-Fillmore Fusion, was Colonel in one of the Illinois regiments in the Mexican war, and behaved most gallantly. He is a man of marked ability, of popular manners, a fluent and engaging speaker, and in every way a formidable competitor, a man misplaced in the company with which he now associates, and into which some private pique or supposed injustice, we are inclined to believe, has driven him.

The certainty, then, is that Mr. Buchanan has received a sufficient number of votes to elect him.—The probability, approaching to certainty, is that he has carried 19 States with 174 electoral votes, and a possibility of another.

If everybody is as well pleased that the contest for President is over, as we are, then the whole united world is in a state of the most intense satisfaction.—It may be—no doubt it is—a main ingredient in our pleasure, that our party has come out of the contest right side up with care. But the excitement of victory is not the only element over which we rejoice. The relief from another species of excitement, that of anxiety, cannot be forgotten or lost sight of; neither is the relief from the tormoils and contentions of a long canvass, a small matter. All this is over and we can rejoice over the overthrow of sectionalism and prejudice. We can turn our thoughts to matters nearer home—to our next Legislature—to our internal improvements, to busiuess; and be able at times to indulge in an occasional joke, or take a slight turn at the terrible or romantic. We can occasionally eulogize big potatoes and gigantic vegetables in general, to say nothing of other matters too numerous to mention.

But it may take some little time to get into proper harness. To make the transition from what might be called the war to the peace system. Our exchanges still talk election, and so do our people. All this will smooth down very quietly and in a very few days.

We suppose those redoubtable persons, Bennett, Greely and company, will busy themselves compounding cabinets for Mr. Buchanan. That gentleman will abide his own time, and make such appointments as will, no doubt, give satisfaction to the country. He will be fortunate if he be able to secure the services of a Secretary of State with the diplomatic ability of Marcy; a Secretary of the Navy with the prudent boldness, quiet tact, and general administrative ability of Dobbin; or a Secretary of War with the promptitude and decision of Jeff. Davis. In forming his cabinet, Mr. Buchanan will, doubtless, take the advice of his friends rather than his enemies.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders of W. & W. R. R.

☞The Stockholders in Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co, met yesterday morning in the Court House. O. R. Kenan, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John C. McMae, Esq., of Wilmington, and John Wright, Esq., of Goldsboro', appointed Secretaries. Major Kenan holds the proxy for the State. The Secretaries, with Wm. A. Wright, Esq., were appointed a committee to receive and verify proxies. The attendance at the Court House is not large, owing to the meeting of Stockholders in the Bank of Wilmington being also in session this forenoon.

ERRATUM.—We are requested to state that there is an error in the report of the President of the Wilmington and Weldon Road as printed, whereby the old English debt, due in 1858, is made to read as due in 1868.

☞ Eighteen times have the people of the United States gone to the polls to cast their votes for President, or, speaking more accurately, for Presidential electors, for although these expressions have now grown to be synonymous, such was not always the case;—the electoral colleges of states were frequently, in the earlier days of the country, divided, some voting for one, and some for another. For over thirty years past, no election has gone to the House, showing that, in all really important crises, people range themselves on one or the other side of some great issue, neglecting or postponing minor considerations, and passing by or brushing out of their way all those little cliques, who, stuffed up with some eccentric notions of local importance or individual self-esteem, or cross eyed prejudice, remain blind to the true nature of the contest, or, having their eyes open, are wanting in the power or the magnanimity to elevate themselves to the level of the great moving, living world in which they exist, and upon whose stage the great events of history are being entached.

The 18th contest, just closed, differed little in these respects from those which preceded it. To all who regarded it coolly, with visions unobscured by prejudice, or through mediums undistorted by the manouvers of weak or selfish leaders, it was apparent from the first that there could be but two parties really in the field. The old Whig organization had fallen to pieces from the want of nationality, and cohesion between its parts. Sectionalized as its Northern wing had become, it had gradually become impossible to bring up to its support any respectable number of the Southern States, whose people felt compelled to fight under that flag which alone floated alike over both sections, and alone rallied a Northern force to co-operate with Southern men in defence of their constitutional rights. The new party, or order, which arose upon its ruins, contained in itself the elements of speedy decay, and dissolution. Avowing certain distinctive tenets which appealed directly to certain prejudices and antagonisms against particular classes of citizens, it easily became the centre-point for another class of prejudices against another class of citizens and their interests and institutions. Owing nearly all its early successes to the abolition element which it concentrated at the North, its sectional character there became fixed, and the attempt to bring it into the field as a national party, displayed its inherent weakness. From time, even the show of nationality became lost, and at one section it became virtually merged in the abolition organization, while in the other it fell into distrust and weakeness, retaining but a sort of spasmodic vitality in one state, hybrid in its character, and in which its reign has hardly been that of law and order, or its triumph marked by any distinctive characteristic, save that of riot and blood-shed. The scenes of which Baltimore has been the theatre, under Know-Nothing rule, are not such as to commend that rule to other places, or elevate the reputation of the country at home or abroad.

The course pursued by the leaders and presses of the Fillmore party has been marked with strange fatuity and irreconcileable contradictions. At one time attacking the friends of Mr. Buchanan as the foreign party—at another stoutly asserting that Mr. Buchanan was totally unavailable, owing to the general defection of the foreign vote, which, they asserted, had gone, and continued to go, in a body for Fremont. Now, parading the charge of foreignism—anon, recapitulating the immense number of German papers opposed to Democracy. One moment presenting Mr. Buchanan as a Southern, sectional candidate—the next vehemently asserting his unsoundness on the slavery question, and his general infidelity to the South. Without chart or compass, veering around to every point in the political horizon, what wonder is it that they ran aground and that their followers shared their fate.

So much of loud promise—of boundless expectation—of illusive hope—certainly never before was followed by such total failure of performance. It is almost like a dream to turn back but a few brief weeks, and look over or listen to the appeals that were made to Southern men to abandon Mr. Buchanan and concentrate upon Mr. Fillmore, as the available candidate to defeat Col. Fremont. It seems next to impossible to believe that gentlemen like Mr. Graham and Mr. Morehead should have indulged in such wild and reckless assertions as are contained in the reports of their speeches published in the organs of their own party; yet the fact of their having done so stares us in the face. The States they claimed—the majorities they footed up, look more like the reveries of a diseased imagination than the actual givings out of serious men possessing any standing or reputation for even common sagacity.

The permanence of original character, however varied the mode of its development, was never more strikingly displayed than in the events of the recent contest. The stern fanaticism, characteristic of the puritans of the Cromwellian era and subsequent generations, so ably portrayed by Scott in his delineation of the character of Balfour of Burley, was brought over by the earlier settlers of New England, and, in subsequent generations, attained in its new home even a darker shade than had distinguished it in the land of its birth. Those who came over ostensibly to secure "freedom to worship God," became the most relentless of persecutors—those who had suffered most from the union of Church and State, established in their new homes a far closer union than they ever had suffered from in those they had left; the only difference consisting in the fact that it was *their* church that formed the union instead of some other persons'—that *they* were the persecutors instead of the persecuted. Time worked a re-action. The bonds of sect were dissolved, and all manner of isms arose, but all marked by the original taint—the inherited tendency to mingle religion with politics.—Even the infidel Garrison, who believes in neither God nor revelation, must assert himself better than somebody—he must have something to persecute and revile, and, to possess this great privilege, he joins with over three thousand political parsons in New England in reviling and abusing the people of the South—in bringing in the question of a man's religion against his *status* as a citizen—in teaching a higher law than the Constitution.

Thus we have found New England as a body carried off by the "higher law" fanaticism, of which Mr. Fremont is the emblem, and more striking still, all those portions of the newer States, the settlement of which was mainly effected by New England Emigration, follow precisely in the same track. Northern Ohio, Northern Illinois and Indiana, and Wisconsin and Michigan, as well as the Western and Northwestern portions of the State of New York are for Fremont. Never has the New England pulpit ceased to be a political power—never has the subject of politics been wholly divorced from religion among the descendants of the Puritans, or in those places where Puritanism has formed the leven which has levened the whole lump of public opinion. The spirit of Cotton Mather still lingers around, finding new witches and bugaboos.

Of course we speak of the general tone of things—of the general tendency of this puritanical politico-religious leven. We know that there are thousands, and tens of thousands of noble-hearted and liberal-minded men, even in the hot-beds of these isms, who have risen superior to all such influences. We know that there are hundreds and thousands more scattered thorghout the land, who have superadded to their native energy and enterprise the freer and more genial spirit of a warmer and truer humanity; but the fact remains that the real enemy of institutions founded upon broad toleration of opinion, perfect severance of Church and State, respect to Constitutional rights and Constitutional equality, is to be found in this pulpit—political interference to which we have referred. Its dark shadow has been over portions of our land. Thousands of pulpits have hurled anathemas at the South in the name of that God whom they blasphemed, while we are reliably informed that in nearly every School district in Maine and other States, regular Fremont lectures were delivered every week, in the School Houses erected by the public, where women and children even, were taught to hate slavery and slave holders as a religious duty.

Is it not time now, in face of these facts, seeing the dark cloud which has spread itself over a large portion of the land, knowing whence this cloud has arisen, for the whole people of the South, no matter what their origin, to put away from them all uncharitableness, all prejudices against men, founded upon differences of religious or other causes, neither affecting their usefulness as citizens, nor within their own control as men. Is it not time for all tests to be put away, save such as have reference to men's fidelity to the constitution and to the rights of the States under it; to abjure all prejudices, fanaticisms and divisions, calculated to interfere with Southern unity and Southern co operation in defence of her own rights and the rights of all.

AN ODD-SHAPED POTATOE.—Mr. F. James has shown us a yam sweet potatoe, which beats the Gordian Knot all hollow. It is twisted and intertwisted like a snake in its coil, only more so. It does not appear to be more than four or five ounces, nor in its greatest length or breadth, as coiled up, to exceed four inches, and yet if stretched out, must be over three feet; it takes about fifteen turns round, gradually tapering to the small end.

☞ The Fruits of the earth continue to pour in upon us. Our friend Joel Hines Esq., of this county, has just presented us with a fine sweet potatoe, weighing six pounds. This potatoe, like those from Duplin, was raised this season from the sprout.

Arrival of Major Ben: Perley Poor in Boston, with his Barrel of Apples.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Major Ben: Perely Poore, the late Fillmore candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, arrived in the city this afternoon with his whell-barrow and barrel of apples—which he had wheeled all the way from West Newbury, a distance of thirty-six miles, in two and half days. The job was in fulfilment of a bet with Col. Burbank, the Fremont State Senator elect, that Fillmore would get more votes in Massachusetts than Fremont.

The Major, wheeling his apples, was escorted up State street about 2 o'clock, by the Fillmore clubs of Boston and Charlestown, a military company and a mounted cavalcade of citizens.

The novelty of the performance collected many thousands of people, and the Major was greeted with tremendous and tumultuous applaus on all sides He delivered the applese to Col. Burbank on the steps of the Tremont House when both gentlemen delivered congratulatory speeches, mounted on the barrel. Ten thousand people were present.

Terrible Destruction by Fire.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 8.—A terrible conflagration occurred here this morning. Twelve acres in the first ward were entirely swept over by the destroying element, consuming one hundred buildings, and rendering houseless at least one hundred families.—Among the buildings consumed were the post office, banks, and stores; fortunately, however, the letters in the post office, and most of the papers and books in the banks, were saved. A high wind was raging at the time, and as there was no water to be obtained, no efforts could arrest the progress of the fire.—The loss is about $1,000,000. The principal sufferers are L. G. Avery, $100,000; and Lynch Brothers, $20,000.

Mr. Buchanan at Home.

Uhder date of November 1st, a correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, draws the following attractive picture of "Mr. Buchanan at home:"

"On approaching Wheatland the visitor is struck by the air of comfort and trimness that pervades the place. The mansion is a plain brick one, without any pretension to architectural beauty, but the site on which it is built commands some picturesque views, and is shaded by fine old trees. It is a simple, substantial, republican-looking dwelling, without any of the composite decorations with which our city millionaires are in the habit of ornamenting their suburban villas. It has a warm, genial, homestead aspect, promising a hospitable welcome and substantial cheer to those who may enter its walls.—Previous to its purchase by Mr Buchanan, it belonged to Mr. W. M. Meredith, late Secretary of the Treasury under General Taylor, and was built, we believe, by a brother-in-law of Robert Emmet.

"On entering the house I was shown into the library where I found Mr. Buchanan, with about ten or a dozen gentlemen who were all unknown to me, but who, I believe, were for the most part leading politicians of the neighborhood. The conversation appeared to be animated, and turned, of course, on the subject of the election Mr. Buchanan listened attentively to the remarks made, but took very little part in them. From his calm, impassive manner, one would have supposed him to be the party least interested of all the persons present on the subject under discussion. It was many years since I had seen him, and I was forcibly struck by the little alteration which time and the cares of office had effected in his appearance. He looked even younger, fresher, and stouter than when we last met.—Nothing could be kinder or more cordial than the manner in which he received me, although the motive of my visit was more of a personal than a political one. He is exceedingly fortunate in possessing so much *bon hommie* of manner, for I can assure you it is severely put to the test. He is beset by hosts of visitors of all conditions, some of them queer samples of humanity. Only think of an enthusiastic female phrenologist making a long journey to take a cast of his head! Mr. Buchanan received his lady visitor with the greatest politeness, invited her to dinner, and told her she was welcome to examine anything she pleased about the premises, with the exception of his bumps. You can imagine the mortification of this ardent votary of science at being compelled to leave without accomplishing the object of her journey.

"The only familiar face which I encountered during my brief visit to Wheatland was that of Mr. Brady, of Broadway, the well-known photographist. He came there to take views of the house and surrounding scenery, and I believe has succeeded in obtaining representations of every object of interest about the premises. These pictures will form an interesting feature in the fine historical gallery which this enterprising artist has succeeded in collecting together at so much expense. In the event of Mr. Buchanan's election they will probably be engraved for general circulation."

If it be True.

If a man is to be known by the company he keeps what opinion must we form of those who, professing to be friends of Mr. Fillmore, united with the Fremont party to defeat him?

SAMPSON SUPERIOR COURT.—At Fall Term, last week, Judge Dick passed Sentence on Jacob Johnson, for the murder of Jacob Stewart, committed in Harnett county some two years ago. The execution it to take palce on Friday the 19th of December.—*Fay. Observer 10th inst.*

LADIES VS. GENTLEMEN.—Three things that a lady cannot do:

1. She cannot pass a millinery shop without stopping.
2. She cannot see a piece of lace without asking the price.
3. She cannot see a baby without kissing it.

A lady of our acquaintance turns the tables on the gentlemen as follows:

1. He cannot go through the house and shut the door after him.
2. He cannot have a shirt to suit him.
3. He can never be satisfied with the ladies' fashions.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

John C. Breckinridge.

LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 30th, 1856.

After a pleasant ride amid the beautiful but fertile fields of Kentucky, I am once again safely ensconced within this beautiful place, that was so long the abiding place of Henry Clay, and now is the residence of that noble son of honor and fame—John C. Breckinridge. To know him is enough to prove the scholar, gentleman and statesman, who will fill the office of Vice President by virtue of the election on Tuesday next. He is all that the party could wish for, as a champion of their principles. He commenced life poor and friendless, (his parents being dead.) He began as a teacher of a common school, and through perseverance and hard study, he entered upon his collegiate course with the avails of his labor. At this period of life, a wealthy uncle became much interested in him, but upon his avowal of Democratic principles, the bond of friendship was severed. Yet this young and aspiring genius continued on, and finally graduated with the highest honors of his class. As an orator, he combines the clear and comprehensive soundness of a Webster and Clay; and in connection, has a beautiful and flowery style of expression, and a copious supply of words, of a chaste and refined character equal to the greatest.—To use the expression of a neighbor of his—when he opens his mouth, it is but to give utterance to the most beautiful, chaste and classic language, like a rare collection of buds, which, as they open and expand, develop new beauties continually. In his social position, with such a refinement and cultivated manner, he is esteemed by all who know him. He will add a lustre to our party, unequaled in the history of one so young.

The Future of Nicaragua.

The following paragraph has quite a romantic aspect. It, however, dimly shadows what may take place at some future time in Nicaragua. The writer has furnished a vivid picture, and evidently looks longingly and anxiously into the future.

Let us hope that the fierce contest now in progress—contests in which many lives no doubt will be sacrificed—some compensation will be realized in an improved condition of affairs in that country.

From El Nicaraguense, Sept. 20.

At no great distance from the city of Granada, are situated a cluster of the most beautiful and fertile islands it is possible to conceive. They vary from a few square yards to several square miles in superficial extent. Beyond these, and separated from them by a deep, navigable channel, stands the large island of Zapetaro, whose bold headlands and irregular surface serve as a guide to all who navigate the lake. Zapetaro is in its western extremity, scooped out so as to form an almost circular bay, and the shore of the maine and opposite having a deep curve, an almost circular bay is formed of several miles in diameter, so securely sheltered by highlands as to make the slightest skiff lie secure upon its surface, even when storms may be lashing into fury the more exposed parts of lake Nicaragua. The southeastern portion of this is also entered by a channel of deep water, which divides the southeastern extremity of Zapetaro from the main land. The steamer San Carlos has already entered the bay described, by the last mentioned channel, and ascertained that the water is of sufficient depth to afford secure anchorage for vessels.

The Northern part of the bay is bounded by the cluster known as the "Thousand Islands," each one of which, to our mind, is in a short time destined to be full of houses, stores and commercial ware rooms, and where vessels of considerable tonnage can move from one depot to another with more care than ox carts now used in Granada move from one street to another. On this city of a thousand islands pure cool water will be always convenient, and it would be impossible for impurities or infections to exist in its vicinity.

Here canals will occupy the place of streets, and light fairy-like pleasure boats will supersede horses. Here, instead of a Wall street, we will have a Rialto; here will be seen and heard senors and senoritas in gondolas singing love-songs in the starlight, and here will be the most pleasing combination of health, convenience and beauty in any city upon which the sun ever shone.

THE LONDON TIMES ON NEW YORK OMNIBUS DRIVERS.—The special correspondent of the London Times, in this country, is giving a description of our omnibuses and city railroads, thus describes the New York omnibus driver, with the feeling of a philanthropist: "To pass again to the rival vehicle, no philanthropist ought to withhold his pity for the driver of a New York omnibus; he would gain considerably by being included in the act that protects his animals. It may be doubted whether any negro in the hardest worked gang of a southern plantation has to undergo such toil. There is no conductor; and he has to look out for hailing passengers, to stop at the will of twelve insides to open and shut the door for them, to take the fares and give change, sometimes for dollar notes, seldom to be accepted without inspection, for they may be real notes of a defunct bank or the counterfeits of one existing, in either case worthless. He has to do all this, driving the while up and down a street, three miles of which are as crowded as Ludgate hill at noon. He has some ingenious arrangements to aid him; he is connected with the door by a strap, and holds it closed, by the same strap he is pulled or tugged as a signal to stop; and behind him is a hole in the roof, like a miniature brompter's box, through which he receives the money; he has to manage whip, reins, and horses with one hand, give and take cash with the other, control the door with his leg, and thus, with hardly a limb unemployed, has to reckon cents, divide, subtract, and work perpetual sums in arithmetic. There are many busy avocations, but that of the omnibus driver must be the most harrassing of out-door employments. Mrs. Stowe might give him a niche in her next tale without digressing from the theme of slavery."

Pulpit Politics.

The Allentown (Pennsylvania) Democrat pointedly remarks:

"It has been the boast of Americans ever since the foundation of the government, that ours was the only country on earth where politics and religion were kept seporate—where the union of Church and State was neither known nor tolerated. But how long this may be continued as a subject of national felicitation depends more upon the stern conservative sentiment of the people than upon any desire on the part of the clergy to respect the spirit of our institutions. Look at the facts as presented in the campaign just closed. Preachers throughout the land, and especially in the Yankee States, have made abuse of the democratic party and shrieking for freedom' a large part or their business during the past summer. From Sharpe's-Rifle Beecher down to the smallest pulpit orator who holds semi-monthly meetings in school-houses at the cross roads, have political harangues taken the place of religious teachings. How beneficial this departure from sacred duty has been toward building up the church of Christ may be inferred from a remark a celergyman of this town made to us the other day. He told us that from the statistics of the church in the eastern states the congregations of the various religious denominations there had not increased any in number during the past year; that if they were not retrograding in piety, they at least had not increased in numbers. Is it a wonder that the cause of true and undefiled religion should be at this stand-still point under the ministrations of leaders who thus come down from their high and sacred calling to dabble in partisan politics?"

The Electoral College.

The presidential electors chosen on Tuesday last will be called by the governors of States to meet in each State capital on the first Wednesday of December, and cast their vote, and choose a messener to carry it sealed to Washington. On the second Wednesday of February the returns will be counted by Congress and declared. *Union.*

FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS.—The New York Mirror, a Fremont paper, and an humble tender and toady of the New York Herald, thus alludes to the result of the presidential election:

"We are not among those who murmur or repine at the result of the presidential contest. James Buchanan, the President elect, is eminently worthy of the high position to which the people have elected him."

NEBRASKA. The census of Nebraska has just been taken, and it shows a population of 10,716, and 4,000 voters. The population has increased over two and one fourth fold in a single year, and the number of voters is nearly three times greater than in 1855.

Florida.

The returns from Florida, as far as received, show a Democratic gain in the vote which elected their Governor a few weeks since, and ensure the success of the Democratic ticket.

CHARGE OF INHUMANITY TO PASSENGERS ON SHIPBOARD.—The New York Times of Friday morning says:

"Capt. William Knapp, of the packet ship Cornelia Lawrence, just arrived from Liverpool, was arrested yesterday on complaint of eighteen passengers coming over in his vessel, for cruel and inhuman treatment, in not furnishing them sufficient food during the voyage, together with having made a violent and barbarous assault upon two of their number.—These parties allege that they took steerage passage, and were to be furnished with provisions during the voyage. Instead of food being thus provided for them, they not only did not get the rations stipulated for, but for several days were given no food whatever. The result, they state, was that all of them suffered greatly from sickness caused by want of food. It is alleged further that Robert Harper, one of their number, for venturing to remonstrate with the captain, was struck by him with a belaying pin, and his life endangered. Another, John Fitzpatrick, they state, was suspended by a rope underneath his arms, his toes just touching the deck, till he fainted away.

'The complaint will be examined into to-day before United States Commissioner Betts."

Sight Bills and Time Checks.

One of the mooted points of commercial law is, whether bank checks, drawn payable at a future day, or commercial bills at sight, are entitled to grace.—The decisions of the Courts have been varied, and the practice of bankers is not uniform, though the denial of grace days is becoming more general. A recent case in Ohio, of Martain vs. Baily, brought the following ruling on the subject from Judge Bartley, of the District Court:

1. That a draft of money, payable at a day subsequent to its date, although otherwise in the ordinary form of a check, is a bill of exchange, and subject to the usages and rules that govern bills of exhange, and as such, is entitled to days of grace.

11. The distinction between a bill and a check does not depend upon whether drawn payable to order or bearer, or whether drawn upon bank or a banker or not; but it is founded in the difference in nature or character of these two classes of commercial paper.

III. A check and a bill of exchange, though in many respects similar, are to be distinguished in the following particulars, to wit:

1st. A check is drawn upon an existing fund, and is an absolute transfer or appropriation to the holder of so much money, in the hands of the drawee, but very frequently drawn in anticipation of funds, upon previously arranged credit.

2d. The drawer of a check is always the principal, whereas the drawer of a bill frequently stands in the position of a mere surety.

3d Although demand of payment and notice of non-payment in due time may be essential to hold the endorser of a check, yet a failure in this respect does not discharge the drawer, unless an actual loss to him can be shown to have arisen from such delinquency on the part of the holder.

4th. A check requires no acceptance, and when presented, is presented for payment.

5th. It is not protestible, or, in other words, protest is not requisite to hold the maker or an endorser.

4th. From these distinguishing characteristics, arising out of the nature of these two classes of interest, it follows that a check is payable on presentation and demand, and cannot be made payable on a specified day in future, and consequently not entitled to days of grace.

5th. Any supposed usage of banks for any particular place to regard drafts upon them payable at a day certain, as checks, and not entitled to days of grace, is inadmissible as evidence to control the rules of law in relation to such paper.

General William Walker.

We perceive in many of our exchanges, within the last few days, an extract from a late number of Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine on Nicaragua, in which it is stated that General William Walker, whose position in its affairs has drawn all eyes upon him, is about forty years of age, and is a native of Alabama, and giving some details as to his early life and education, which are sometimes correct and sometimes otherwise.

The writer of this article has known William Walker from his childhood, and has it, therefore, within his power to correct several errors which prevail with regard to him. In the first place, then, he is a native of Nashville, Tennessee, his father being of Scotch birth, coming, we believe from Glasgow, or its vicinity; his mother, who was a *sister* of John Norvell, at one period a Senator in Congress from Michigan, being a native of Kentucky. William, the eldest of their children, is about thirty-three or four years of age, is of rather diminutive stature, whitish hair, fair complexion, much stained on the cheeks and about the eyes with freckles, gray eyes, and a countenance, on the whole, rather tame and unprepossessing. His voice is decidedly nasal, being what the children call sing-song; his manners are uncommonly quiet and reserved, if not awkward, but when in company with intimate friends, and when interested in any object, he wakes up, and his whole appearance greatly changes

At school and college, Walker was most taciturn and studious; he was particularly proficient in mathematics and the exact sciences, and on his graduation at the University of Nashville, he went to Edinburgh, where he went through the school of medicine, and afterwards attended lectures on that science at Paris, and then travelled over a considerable portion of middle and southern Europe. On his return to Nashville he found that neither his health nor his temperament fitted him for the life of a physician, and came to this city with the intention of studying law and obtaining admittance to the bar. He pursued his studies for some time, and was admitted to practice, but never, we think, made any very strenuous attempt to advance in the profession. Shortly afterwards he became connected with the *Crescent*, and devoted himself with great earnestness and zeal to editorial labors. The experiment did not, however, prove so fortunate as he had expected, and he therefore gave it up, and followed the example of many other adventurous and ambitious spirits, by going to California. In that State he was also for a while connected with the press, and at the period of the descent upon Sonora, which he made with a handful of followers, he was, if we have not been misinformed, again trying his luck at the bar. However ill-advised and unfortunate that adventure may be regarded by many, all will agree that, so far as its history has transpired. Walker displayed indomitable nerve and heroism in the midst of the sternest difficulties.

Under his calm and unreserved exterior, Walker conceals the rarest determination and the most unflinching courage. He is, we are inclined to think, slightly fanatical in his views when interested or resolved upon a matter, and probably never thinks of concession to any person, or under any circumstances. He is also strictly just and impartial in his course, and little given to making distinctions in his treatment of those who offend against discipline. In proof of this, we heard the other day, from a most reliable source, that his own brother, who held a commission, having been guilty of an imprudence which disqualified him for duty at the moment, he ordered that he should be reduced to the ranks, and his commission forfeited, nor would he recede from his position, although strongly urged to clemency by by many of his leading and most trusted officers.

The most serious error which Walker has committed since he landed in Nicaragua, and one which has unquestionably compromised him to a considerable degree in the eyes of many who are willing and desirous to aid in any steps which have for their object the settlement of affairs in Central America, in such manner as will tend to the establishment of order, and the prevention of European intrigue against the interests of this country, has been the very objectionable character of several individuals upon whom he has conferred responsible and conspicuous positions.

There was no excuse for instance, for sending such a man as Parker H. French as minister to this country, nor for conferring high military rank upon Schlessinger. He is now, however, happily rid of both, and among the many brave and intelligent men who are flocking to join his standard, he will no doubt find better material of which to make both colonels and plenipotentiaries. That he will maintain his position against the motley host of mongrel natives and adventurous Europeans with whom he will have to contend, there can be no doubt. His great danger would be from an invasion by French or English forces, but that can scarcely occur before he will be also prepared to resist it by the large accession of strength which he will receive by immigration from this country.—*Louisiana Courier.*

Earthquake in Illinois, &c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The shock of an earthquake was felt a Cairo yesterday. The same despatch states that both rivers are rising slowly.

THE SOUTHERN VOTE.—It seems settled that the State of Maryland has thrown away her vote on Fillmore. She has separated from her sister Southern States in the Union, and given her electoral suffrage in such a manner as to directly aid the party that is waging a violent war upon her constitutional rights. Nothing has occasioned more surprise to the National Democrats of the North than the attitude of the Southern Fillmore men in the late crisis through which the country has passed The nature of the issue involved, it was reasonable to suppose, would bring to their aid all Southern men, without distinction of party; yet, nearly one-half of them have practically been allied with the Abolition sectionalists of the North.

From the outset it was evident that Mr. Fillmore had no chance, *that* every vote given him would brighten the prospects of Fremont, and yet Southern editors and Southern politicians have been mad enough to persevere in his hopeless support. This either argues a deplorable ignorance on their part of the state of politics, or else they are Black Republicans at heart. The probability is that both of these suppositions are, in a measure, correct. The masses were honest, but were misled by the Rayners, Bottses and Marshalls of the South, who are, in fact, Black Republicans; but, to whatever cause their actions may be owing, the Democracy of the North have much reason to complain of the *ingratitude* of a large portion of the people for whose constitutional rights they have made such a gallant battle.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Harnett County—Official.

	Fillmore.	Buchanan.	Gilmer.	Bragg.
Averasboro',	38	78	51	107
Grove,	0	47	3	63
Neill's Creek,	7	111	20	132
Buck Horn,	5	133	11	173
Upper Little River,	29	55	48	75
Stewart's Creek,	18	34	23	36
Barbacue,	38	44	73	66
	135	502	229	652

KENANSVILLE, Nov. 10, 1856.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—*Dear Sirs*:—Is it possible that you have not yet received the glorious vote of Duplin? I see it is not down in the Daily Journal of to-day, and I hasten to give it. We have made no *noise* through the papers, but we have not been idle. The county was not thoroughly canvassed, but the young Democracy have been at work, and the old men have not been indifferent. We yet carry the banner, and its insignia can never float over a band more gallant, united and true, than the Democracy and Old-Line Whigs of Duplin, who, now united, are but "many in one." Yours, &c., ***.

PRECINCTS.	Bragg.	Gilmer.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
Kenansville	147	35	145	30
Hallsville	117	12	121	6
Cypress Creek	128	3	148	4
Island Creek	87	14	78	00
Rockfish	84	00	99	00
Stricklandsville	153	11	175	9
Warsaw	111	30	76	23
Faison's Depot	17	30	46	26
Wolfscrape	104	15	109	18
Dail's	55	1	62	00
Albertson	71	1	73	00
Saracta	39	3	41	1
Total	1113	155	1173	117

Richmond County.

	Fillmore.	Buchanan.
Little's Mills,	30	6
Mineral Springs,	126	25
Black Jack,	15	1
Beaver Dam,	17	0
Rockingham,	93	44
Williamson's,	69	51
Stewartsville,	57	11
Laurel Hill,	77	30
McPherson's	16	8
	500	176

Robeson County.

	Fillmore.	Buchanan.	Gilmer.	Bragg.
Lumberton,	69	183	101	248
Thompson's,	19	21	16	21
Lumber Bridge,	29	76	42	72
Howell's,	00	76	1	89
Britt's,	00	38	6	49
St. Paul's,	54	72	53	78
White House,	66	58	76	71
Sterling's Mill	38	62	31	49
Red Banks,	75	15	81	18
McPaul's,	69	56	75	59
Affordsville,	124	11	164	11
Philadelphus	23	5	24	8
	566	673	669	773

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board,
RALEIGH, Nov. 3d, 1856.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yakin, Polk, Harnet and Wilson will receive their portion out of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State as now required by law.

The Board *respectfully* call the attention of the Justices of the several Counties, from the shares of which deductions are made for pupils at the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, to the law requiring them to levy a tax for the support of their said pupils, and that they are liable to indictment for not doing so. (See Revised Code, chapter 6, section 12.)

THOS. BRAGG, *Pres. Ex. Officio*
of the Literary Board.

PULASKI COWPER, *Secretary to the Board.*

COUNTIES.	Fed. Pop.	Spring Dist.	Fall Dist.	Total Dist.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.		Balauce
Alamance	10,166	$1,219 92	$1,219 92	$2,439 84	Peter L. Ray, Wm. Keek,	$225 00	$994 92
Alexander	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72	Barbara J. Whitsett,		
Anson	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	Wm. Covington,	75 00	1,215 72
Ashe	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36			
Beaufort	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 48	David Latham,	75 00	1,330 92
Bertie	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52			
Bladen	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76	David Watson,	75 00	887 88
Brunswick	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24			
Buncombe	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12	Moses Fisher,		
Burke	6,919	830 38	830 38	1,660 76	Leak Fisher,	225 00	815 88
Cabarrus	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76	Catharine Fisher,		
Caldwell	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64			
Camden	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76	Thomas Berry,	75 00	545 88
Carteret	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92	Sarah Bushall,	75 00	669 96
Caswell	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64			
Catawba	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16			
Chatham	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20			
Cherokee	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72			
Chowan	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48			
Cleaveland	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28			
Columbus	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92			
Craven	12,329	1,479 40	1,479 48	2,958 88			
Cumberland	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,253 52	Lazarus Crow,	150 00	1,976 76
Currituck	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68	Jesse Holder,		
Davidson	14,123	1,691 76	1,694 76	3,389 52			
Davie	6,998	839 75	839 76	1,679 52			
Duplin	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64	Perlina Shelton,	150 00	1,502 40
Edgecombe	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	Margaret Perry,		
Forsythe	10,627	1,275 74	1,275 74	2,550 48	Caroline Pratt,	75 00	1,200 74
Franklin	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40			
Gaston	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72	John Massey,	150 00	717 36
Gates	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72	Robt. Wyles,		
Granville	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72			
Greene	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04	Wm. Berry,	150 00	2,067 60
Guilford	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	Emiiy Hyatt,		
Halifax	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68	Mary Burt,	75 00	1,485 84
Harnett							
Haywood	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68			
Henderson	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92			
Hertford	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44			
Hyde	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40	Jane O'Neal,	75 00	715 20
Iredell	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88			
Jackson							
Johnston	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64			
Jones	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40			
Lenoir	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	E. Gurganus,	75 00	666 84
Lincoln	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76			
Madison							
McDowell	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84			
Macon	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56			
Martin	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64			
Mecklenburg	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76			
Montgomery	6,166	739 56	739 56	1,479 12	A. R. Shield,	150 00	876 26
Moore	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52	Chas. Shield,		
Nash	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16	Wm. Tilley,		
New Hanover	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	Chas. B. Morris,	225 00	1,483 32
Northampton	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44	Julia Capps,		
Onslow	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60			
Orange	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68			
Pasquotank	7,708	924 95	924 96	1,849 92	Penelope Pendleton,	75 00	849 96
Perquimans	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20			
Person	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00			
Pitt	10,745	1,289 40	1289 40	2,578 80			
Polk							
Randolph	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	A. A. Craven,	75 00	1,746 12
Richmond	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64			
Robeson	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20			
Rockingham	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12			
Rowan	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,959 96			
Rutherford	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12			
Sampson	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64			
Stanley	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52			
Stokes	8,499	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60			
Surry	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32	Larkin Snow,	75 00	2,042 16
Tyrrell	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48			
Union	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	Cornelia Saunders,	150 00	2,384 76
Wake	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	Narcissa Dupree,	75 00	1,168 92
Warren	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84	Julia Simpson,		
Washington	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20			
Watauga	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52			
Wayne	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72			
Wilkes	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08			
Wilson							
Yadkin							
Yancey	8,068	968 16	968 16	1,937 32			
	752,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	$180,850 00			

Nov. 12th, 1856

DEATH OF COLONEL BOONE.—The Spring field (Mo.) Advertiser mentions the death of Col. Nathan Boone, youngest son of Daniel Boone week before last, aged seventy-six years. "Thus it is that the families of those old pioneers whose histo y reads like a romance, and to whose intrepidity and marvellous powers of endurance and unyielding determination we owe the reclaiming of the bloody grounds of Kentucky and the wilds of the West from the dominion of fiercely savage tribes, are passing from amongst us."

Further from California and Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—The steamer Tennessee, from San Juan, with dates to the 5th, has arrived. The previous accounts of the battles at Granada and Massaya are fully confirmed.—Walker's position was still more favorable.—The transit route was in excellent condition, and the health and spirits of the army were excellent.

The dates from San Francisco by this arrival are to the 12th ult.

Trade was active and the mining prospects were good.

Senator Weller was prostrated by severe illness.

The Indian troubles in Oregon threaten to become more serious. Governor Stevens, who had advanced to the Walla-Walla country to negotiate a peace, was obliged to return, as the entire country north and east of Day's river was in the possession of the Indians.

The Vote of North Carolina.

We give below all the returns received up to the hour of going to press. There are eighty-two counties in the State;—sixteen remain to be heard from:

COUNTIES.	AUGUST, 1856. GOVERNOR. Bragg	Gilmer	NOV., 1856. PRESIDENT Buchanan	Fillmore
New Hanover	1522	570	1472	577
Sampson	990	497	927	359
Mecklenburg	1024	623	1031	573
Cumberland	923	701	755	632
Brunswick	404	468	364	384
Columbus	589	306	530	207
Halifax	584	551	683	509
Davidson	823	1199	634	964
Guilford	571	2059	413	1515
Richmond	246	556	176	500
Onslow	71	108	683	145
Washington	261	377	226	364
Wake	1693	1124	1472	789
Lenoir	447	263	424	264
Johnston	1036	817	958	619
Edgecombe	1563	189	1581	151
Nash	1107	93	1068	61
Warren	819	101	841	77
Alamance	916	645	717	452
Cabarrus	426	665	365	594
Catawba	968	158	645	167
Caswell	1120	211	917	212
Chatham	1166	1062	760	788
Cleaveland	1109	138	796	71
Forsythe	1080	926	1043	772
Franklin	744	334	793	255
Granville	1225	994	1061	756
Greene	432	289	367	218
Jones	261	180	211	157
Orange	1119	1045	909	744
Rockingham	1168	439	1001	359
Rowan	785	905	777	863
Rutherford	1070	781	560	407
Wayne	1332	274	1172	208
Duplin	1131	125	1178	117
Robeson	773	669	673	566
Harnett	652	229	502	135
Buncombe	969	786	778	731
Yadkin	633	888	483	694
Anson	334	772	311	723
Davie	353	586	279	477
Lincoln	614	222	514	226
Moore	733	677	440	489
Pitt	775	716	737	577
Surry	877	579	706	362
Union	835	273	655	236
Wilkes	609	1264	384	692
Gates	459	392	388	305
Alexander	466	411	314	322
Burke	523	459	378	311
Bertie	470	545	453	511
Beaufort	539	833	526	796
Craven	784	535	595	475
Chowan	291	230	255	212
Carteret	493	502	463	389
Gaston	759	133	597	53
Hertford	335	393	301	375
Iredell	851	1349	302	1241
Martin	706	340	725	311
Northampton	695	428	621	466
Pasquotank	330	502	299	532
Person	678	384	543	279
Stokes	769	498	658	331
Yancey	810	320	616	208
Total	49122	35718	42009	28858
	34718		28858	
Majorities	13404		13151	

Communicated.

SHIRTS MADE UPON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES were introduced into Wilmington by SCOTT & BALDWIN, and they continue to sell the only "*Patent Yoke*" Shirt offered in this section of North Carolina. The qualities and styles are various. The sizes are so arranged as to enable them to fit any form—tall, short, medium, large or small—Among the assortment are neat fancy patterns—the newest style French wristbands—*with and without* Collars. The prices are from $2 75 to $1 50, with some few of lower grades. It is needless to speak of the cut and workmanship of these Shirts. Our annual sales, amounting to upwards of 400 doz., is sufficient guarantee for the perfection of the article.

Those who prefer to have Shirts, Drawers and Collars, MADE TO MEASURE, can do so, and the fit warranted, by leaving orders at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
City Clothing and Gent's. Furnishing Store,
38 Market street.

N. B.—The sale of the above style "PATENT YOKE SEAM SHIRTS" is limited to the following Houses:

E. L. HARDING & Co., Chicago, Ill.;
KEEN, BALDWIN & CO., Richmond, Va.;
J. D. GOODMAN & CO., do.
SCOTT, HARRISON & CO., Petersburg, Va.;
THOS. WINFIELD ROYSTON, do.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt., Raleigh, N. C.;
B. RICHARDSON SHERWOOD, Warrenton, N. C.;
T. JEFFERSON WERTENBAKER, Charlottsville, Va.;
and
SCOTT & BALDWIN,
38 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 3 —49-1t—10-2t.

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slighest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots. It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dand-uff, strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gross or dozen.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 8, 1856.---28-6m---6-6m Agent for the Proprietor.

RUSSIA SALVE.

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by
S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 6th. 26-6m. Agent for the proprietor.

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.

We believe we cannot do our readers a more important service, than by again calling their attention to that most remarkable preparation, discovered by *Dr. Seth S. Hance*, of Baltimore, Md., which possesses the power of alleviating and curing that horrid visitation of man—Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. In recommending this preparation to our readers, we do so with a conviction that we are not degrading our columns to puff a common patent medicine, but are placing before them a discovery, which, if fully known, would probably do more to alleviate human suffering, than any invention of modern times. Dr. Hance, in asking us to notice his preparation favorably in our editorial department, has sent us for perusal a number of letters from persons who have used his Pills, and have been cured thereby. All of them speak in the most grateful and eulogistic terms. One great advantage this medicine possesses is the fact, that it can be transported through the mails, thereby affording every one an opportunity of dealing directly with the inventor, and also precluding all possibility of being imposed on by a counterfeit or spurious imitation. Dr. Hance pays the postage by return of mail, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are as follows: One box, $3; two do., $5; twelve do., $24. All orders for the medicine should be addressed to SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore Md.

Nov 11, 1856---d&w-1w

Interesting to those Suffering from Headache. A Certain Remedy found in Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills.

☞ The following is a sample of certificates received daily from our own citizens.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1852.

This is to certify that I have been subject at times to severe headache; sometimes the pain would be so severe I could rest neither day or night Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I sent and got a box, of which I took two pills on going to bed, for two nights. They relieved me entirely. Some time has now elapsed, and I have had no more trouble from sick headache.

M. JOHNSTON, 118 Lewis street.

☞ Purchasers will be carefull to ask for **Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, manufactured by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa.** There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. **None genuine without the signature of**

FLEMING BROS.

Nov. 11th—1w-d&w.

MARRIED.

In Bladen County, on the 6th inst., by Calvin J. Dickson, Esqr., Mr. ARCHIBALD SELLERS, of New Hanover County, to Miss MARY BROWN.

PACK DOGS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their services for the purpose of hunting runaway negroes. Their DOGS are well trained for the purpose. Their success in catching is all the reference they propose offering. Address
SIKES & BRYAN,
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
Nov. 14th 11-3m*

200 SACKS SALT,

FOR SALE AT STRICKLANDS, at $1 60 per sack, by Oct. 24.—8-1t MERRIMAN & NEWBURY.

SACK SALT.—200 Sacks in fine order, low for cash at Nov. 14th GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES.—30 boxes Adamantine Candles. 20 half boxes do., low for cash at Nov. 14th GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

Arrival of the Steamer Baltic.—Four Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The American mail steamer Baltic arrived here this morning from Liverpool with dates to the 29th ult.

The steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 27th.

GENERAL NEWS.—The feature of news which has excited most attention is an official paragraph in the Moniteur, complaining of the English press publishing calumnies against the French government, and holding out the menace that a continuance of such conduct will break up the Anglo-French alliance.—This paragraph caused some excitement, both in England and France, having affected the Paris Bourse. It is reported that the English government will ask an explanation of the threat to dissolve the alliance.

Respecting the Neapolitan difficulty, the only additional progress made is that the French embassy, and, probably, also the British, left Naples on the 26th.

The English fleet had left Malta, but the French fleet was still at Toulon. The German papers say that a squadron will go to Naples in three weeks if the matter is not settled.

There is nothing new respecting the complicated relations with the Danubian principalities. It is denied from Vienna, but reported in France that the Porte has summoned the Ausrrians to quit the Principalities. In this connection there are two reports—firstly: That the Congress of Paris is not likely to meet soon, owing to the non-assent of England; and secondly, that Russia, inspired by a suspicion of a secret understanding between England and Austria, respecting the principalities, demands that the Russian squadron shall enter the Black Sea on the same terms as the English fleet now in those waters.

The entire Turkish ministry had resigned at the latest accounts.

There is no news from Spain except of a contemplated increase of the army.

NAPLES AND THE ALLIES.—A well informed correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:—France and England could not agree upon a line of action in the affairs of Naples, which, in various contingencies that might arise, would lead, with tolerable certainty, to a satisfactory result. No hostile demonstration, therefore, is contemplated, and the combined fleets are sent merely for the protection of the respective subjects.

The same correspondent says that the prevailing opinion in England regarding the belligerent article in the Moniteur is that it had reference to financial articles in the London press upon the monetary crisis and the Bank of France. The article in question amounts to nothing.

The report that Turkey had demanded the withdrawal of the English vessels from the Black Sea is untrue.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 6—Schr. Sam. Bolton, Allen, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Midyett, Payne, from Hyde county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn and oats.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

7—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Shallotte, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Nov. 7.—Schr. Ella, Davis, from Washington, N. C., to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with corn.

Schr. Fox, Wixon, from Washington, N. C., to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. Ned, Zoll, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

Schr Araminta, Marshall, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze. Experienced heavy weather, split foresail and received other damage to sails.

Br Brig Triumph, Atkinson, from Sackville, N. B., to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with hay, potatoes, &c.

Schr Medora, Bartlett, from Boston, to J H Chadbourn & Co; with mdze.

Schr Ambassador, Jones, from New Bedford, Mass., to J H Chadbourn & Co.

Nov. 10—U S M Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

Nov 10—Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E J Lutterloh.

11—Schr J C Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr Woodbine, Allen, from Charleston, to T C Worth; with 500 sacks salt.

Schr Helene, Stutes, from New York, to T C Worth; with mdze.

Br Schr Æolus, Conyiers, from Turks' Island, to Geo W Davis; with salt.

Nov. 11—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

12—Schr. Amelia, Moore, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Sidney Price, Gandy, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr Marine, Powell, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Southern Belle, O'Brien, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Nov. 12—Schr. Ann Maria, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis, with naval stores.

Nov. 13—Schr. Allen Grist, Willis, from Washington, N. C., to Willard & Curtis; with corn.

Schr. Jane Fisher, Fisher, from Washington, N. C., to Willard & Curtis; with corn.

Schr. Lavinia, Harker, from Washington, N. C., to Willard & Curtis; with oats.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Hughes, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with merchandize.

CLEARED.

Nov. 7—Brig Tiberias, Bramhall, for Cuba, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber, shingles, &c.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Nov 7—Schr Queen of the South, Neff, for New York, by J R Blossom; with naval stores.

8—Schr J J Spencer, Thompson, for Philadelphia, by T C Worth; with naval stores, &c.

U S M Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

Nov 8—Schr J H Flanner, Thompson, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

Schr Lewis Chester, Somers, for Richmond, Va., by Geo. Harriss; with lumber.

Schr Matchless, Smith, for Cuba, by J & D McRae & Co.; with lumber.

Nov 10—Schr Agnes H Ward, Easters, for Shallotte, by Rankin & Martin.

11—Barque Regatta, Taylor, for New York, by J & D McRae & Co.; with naval stores.

U S M Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E J Lutterloh.

Nov. 12—Schr. Sea Mark, Sherman, for Salem, Mass., by Russell & Bro.; with lumber, &c.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Nov. 13—Dutch Brig Karel August, Gerrebrands, for Rotterdam, by Russell & Brother; with naval stores.

U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

CHEESE.—25 boxes, a prime article, low for cash at Nov. 14th GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two tracts of valuable TURPENTINE LAND—viz:—One tract consisting of 1,150 acres, lying in the County of Sampson, on the East side of South River and on the South side of Jumping Run.—The other 557 acres in the same County lying on the East side of South River and North side of Jumping Run. The above lands will be sold on accommodating terms, and in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, at Black River Capel Post Office, New Hanover County. JAS KERR.
Oct. 7th, 1856 10-4t

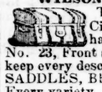
JUST RECEIVED.

50 BOXES CHEESE; 30 bags Coffee;
16 kegs Butter—a choice article;
100 bags Alum Salt. For sale by
Nov'r 11th. McCALEB & BUNTING.

CASH.

PERSONS buying Goods *for Cash*, will find great inducement in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, at
Nov. 12th HEDRICK & RYAN.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, tha the has located a branch of his New York house at No. 23, Front street, next to Hart & Polley's, where he will keep every description of
SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS.
Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal street, New York, and
No. 23 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 20th, 1856 13-tf

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel
WILMINGTON, N. C

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.

WM. L. JACOBS.
Oct 20, '56. 38-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, of the late firm of Heyer & Von Glahn, will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the old stand on North Water Street, where he will keep a general assortment of goods in the Grocery line, suitable for this market. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and the public generally.

H. VONGLAHN.
Wilmington, Sept 30, 1856 5—2l-tf

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 29th of September, his little DOG, JACK. He has his ears cut, and carries his tail straight; he is a Bull Ratter; has dew claws; and is of a light brindel color. I will give the above reward for his delivery to the Journal Office, or to the Subscriber, at Peacock's Store, in Cofumbus County, N. C. S. B. JENNINGS.
Oct. 28th, 1856 45-2w—9-2w

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of HEYER & VONGLAHN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the parties, and the firm's name will be used in liquidation thereof. All persons indebted to them are requested to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the said firm will present the same for settlement. J. C. HEYER.
H. VONGLAHN.
Wilmington, Sept. 30, 1856 5—2l-tf

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.

I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT I WILL be in the town of Wilmington, the second Monday in November, and will remain at least one week, and will attend to any person that is afflicted with the fatal malady called, Cancer that may give a call, after which time, I shall make arrangements to spend December and January in the aforesaid place, for the same purpose. For further information apply to Mr. Isaac Northrop.

I may be found at Mrs. C. I. Oates' Boarding House.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Nov 13, 1856.---27-2mno---6.2mno.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

250 PIECES American and English Calicoes, will be sold at reduced prices.
Nov. 12th HEDRICK & RYAN.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

SOME NEW and pretty styles just received.
Nov. 12th HEDRICK & RYAN.

HARPERS' MAGAZINE for November. Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

"PAST DUE."

ALL ACCOUNTS CONTRACTED AT TH

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1856.

James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge Elected.

During the whole of yesterday our people were in a high state of excitement over the conflicting returns brought by the telegraph, only one fact being settled—that Fremont could not be elected by the people. Groups were collected at various points, mainly Lippitt's corner, and votes, majorities, despatches, etc., formed the staple of conversation.—The accumulation of business on the wires, kept despatches away behind, and little or nothing was received from the North—certainly not North of Washington—later than the day before. All was in a fog. It was certain that Mr. Fillmore had carried Maryland, and his friends kept claiming for him Kentucky and Louisiana, and perhaps Tennessee. Towards the evening, in fact, about nightfall, we received the despatch from Augusta, which will be found in our columns. Mr. Buchanan was certainly elected.—This news got circulated around, and, in a great measure, set at rest the general anxiety.

Beyond the fact of Mr. Buchanan's certain election, we have little to say. The amount of his majority is still in doubt. So far, it would appear that he has secured the votes of fourteen Southern States, being all, with the exception of Maryland. This will give him 112 electoral votes. It would appear, also, that he has secured the votes of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, amounting to 58, and swelling his vote to 170, being a clear majority of 44 over Fremont and Fillmore combined, even supposing that California should go for the opposition, which is not probable; and, indeed, the New York *Herald*, anti-Democratic, concedes that State to Buchanan, giving him a plurality of sixty over Fremont, and a clear majority of 52 over Fremont and Fillmore combined. The figures will vary very slightly, if at all, from this.

Of course, it has been seen that Mr. Fillmore was not in the race as a real contestant for the prize, nor can we at present see any way in which his running affected the final result.

Every State, so far known to have gone for Mr. Buchanan, has done so by a clear majority of all the votes of such States, if we except New Jersey, from which we have not received sufficient details to speak positively on this point; and perhaps we should also except California, which, although not known, is generally conceded to Buchanan, and in which he may or may not obtain a clear majority.

Used to victory as the Democrats are—almost certain of it when united, it is welcomed by them with heartfelt pleasure, but with little of that wild exultation displayed by other parties over their more rare and accidental triumphs. But once since the first election of General Jackson, have the united Democracy failed of carrying a Presidential election, for it is known that in 1848, General Taylor only succeeded over General Cass through the division in New York, brought about by the intrigues of the Van Burens, under whose lead the party had suffered its only real defeat since 1828, and whose adhesion in this contest did more injury than good, for the Democrats always succeed in proportion as they clearly mark, define and adhere to their distinctive principles, without compromise coalition or the appearance of coalition.

The Democrats have certainly gained a sufficient number of Congressmen to place the political complexion of the next House beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the Northern Democrats elected, are, without a known exception, true as steel to the Constitutional rights of the South.

Instead of a meagre band of some seventeen or eighteen Northern Democrats in the present Congress, the next Congress will present an array of sixty to seventy—perhaps eighty. We regret much to learn from the despatches that a Republican Legislature has been elected in Michigan, which will send an abolitionist Senator in place of the veteran Cass.

☞ We have, since writing our longer article on the election, received additional despatches confirming the main fact of Buchanan's election, though differing from former calculations in regard to Illinois. The estimate of majorities in twenty-eight States is necessarily a rough one, and we have no doubt but that when the whole has been accurately received and made up it will be seen that Buchanan's majorities exceed those of both his competitors, though whether his vote will is very doubtful.

Messrs. Barnard and Pigott, the agents of the Associated Press at Washington City and Augusta, Ga., considering the event as decided, state that they will therefore discontinue reports. The interruption of the communication by accidents to the wires, together with the great pressure of despatches, necessarily caused delay, but without the telegraph, and the system adopted, what is known in two days would have taken more than that number of weeks. At first, the news keeps pouring in so vague, contradictory and unsatisfactory, that people are apt to get out of humor, and bless the telegraph and telegraphers. But gradually things assume definite form and pressure—the smoke clears off, and the result becomes apparent, so that, closely contested as the election was, with three candidates in the field, within forty-eight hours after the closing of the polls, it is known from one end of the country to the other that Buchanan and Breckinridge are elected—the geographical party defeated—Fillmore not in the race, and the country all right. We can now await the returns by mail, satisfied that Fremont is beaten—that the colleges will choose the President, and the country be saved the intrigues and ferments of an election by the House.

☞ Among the most striking features of the late canvass, were the steadily persisted in assertions of the leading friends of Mr. Fillmore, who would have it that that gentleman really possessed a party; an idea rendered totally preposterous by the revelations made by the elections, East and West, North and South. How could such assertions be made by men like Mr. Graham and others, whose age and experience might have enabled them to draw more rational conclusions from the obvious facts before them? It was certainly surprising to hear of and read the assertions made by these gentlemen, and we cannot think strange that the rank and file of the Fillmore men, here and elsewhere, fell into the most egregious errors, when following, or attempting to follow, the lead of such blind or faithless guides.

But, while many have erred from misdirected zeal, prejudice or recklessness, what shall we think of Southern men like Kenneth Rayner, who went North to urge upon the people of the non-slaveholding State of Pennsylvania to assent to, go into, and ratify a fusion with abolitionism, from which twelve thousand Northern men, of his own party, in the city of Philadelphia, turned with loathing and disgust? What shall we think of the telegraphic despatch read by Mr. Rayner the night before the election—a telegraph from Mr. Fillmore, urging this coalition. How many of the thousands at the South who supported Mr. Fillmore would have supported him had this fact become known and established before the election? Is it not a strange phenomenon to see conservative Northern men compelled to rebuke Southern advocates of abolition fusion? Is it not still more humiliating to think that one, and perhaps the most barefaced of all these advocates, should hail from North Carolina.

What is called "crowing," is not in our line, and even were we so inclined we have nobody to crow over. Fremont was away where we could not fight him, and it turns out, as we have all along said, that Fillmore was not anywhere. The little mark he made, hardly amounts to a ripple on the surface, and is not of sufficient importance any longer to divide the people of the South, or cause them to call each other hard names. As for the big parade and mutal admiration of a few antediluvian politicians, who got up a snug little tea party of their own at Baltimore, and called it a Whig Convention, that was, from the first, a jolly little Pickwickian affair, amusing enough to the public and serving for its members all the ends of innocent recreation, and only dangerous to those who were credulous enough to stake any loose change on Mr. Fillmore, under the delusion that this little gathering really indicated anything.

ONSLOW COUNTY.—The Superior Court for Onslow County, was in session this week. His Honor Judge Manly presiding. The chief of public interest was that of the State against "Abram" a Slave indicted for Rape and Murder, committed on the person of Ann N. Taylor, a young lady of 18 or 19 years of age, and a resident of Stump Sound District in that county. The circumstances in connection with this affair were given in the Journal some weeks ago. We learn that the evidence on the trial was entirely circumstantial, but of such a character as to exclude any other hypothesis than that of his guilt. The Jury after a short deliberation, returned with a verdict of "guilty," upon which the Judge proceeded to pass sentence, to be carried into effect on the 28th of this month. Immediately after sentence had been passed, the prisoner made a full confession of his guilt. For the State—Mr. Solicitor Stevenson, and George Green, Esq., of Newbern. For the defence Joshua G. Wright and Eli W. Hall, Esqs., of Wilmington, and Wm. H. Washington, Esq., of Newbern.

Duplin County Agricultural Fair.

We really feel that we owe an apology to our friends in Duplin County, for our failure to have devoted the proper space to their fair, which came off this week, and, we are informed, was in every way successful, as regards arrangements, articles exhibited and attendance. But we know that our friends in that county—and we flatter ourselves that the Journal has none but friends in Duplin—will make due allowance for the engrossing interest, excitement, noise and confusion of a Presidential contest. We had promised ourselves the pleasure of being in attendance, but how could we leave town and not be able to carry up the news of the result. W ould not have had the assurance to have shown our face in Kenansville, unless we had felt authorized to announce old Buck's election, which we could not have done until the Fair was about closed.

We are brought to a sense of our duty and a consciousness of our omissions by seeing on our table a few speciments of the *small* vegetables exhibited there, being two pototoes, a beet and a turnip, weighing, in the aggregate, 22 pounds. The turnip, raised by Mrs. Margaret Pearsall, weighs five pounds;—one long sweet potatoe, raised by Dr. Herring, 5¾ pounds, and another rounder in shape, raised by J. Pearsall, Esq., over 5 pounds. The beet was raised by Dr. K. Faison, and weighs 6 pounds 2 ounces.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company.

This road seems to be in a prosperous condition, judging from the receipts for the past year. We copy from the Superintendent's statement:

Gross receipts from all sources from October 1st, 1855, to September 30th, 1856, is	$479,349 38
The cost of operating the Road for the same period has been	236,635 41
Showing the nett earnings to be	$242,713 97

From this it will be observed the Road has been operated for a sum less than 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, which we believe is considered a good showing.

The Company we notice has declared two semi-annual dividends of 3½ per cent. cash, equal to 7 per cent. for the year, and besides this, we are informed has set aside a "sinking fund" of 3 per cent., making in all 10 per cent. profits. The gross receipts this year exceed those of the year previous, by about $37,000, while the cost of working the road remains about the same as for the year ending September 30th, 1855.

ILLINOIS.—There are serious grounds for doubt as to whether Illinois has really gone for Fremont. It is certain that if it has gone at all, it is by a very meagre majority, instead of the large one claimed by that notorious liar Long John Wentworth.

Columbus County.—Official.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR. 1856. Bragg, d.	Gilmer, k. n.	PRESIDENT. 1856. Buchanan.	Fillmore.
Whiteville	100	64	107	71
Pate's	51	72	48	44
Tatum's	52	21	45	15
Gum Swamp	173	16	135	4
Cerro Gordo	121	120	109	73
Register's	45	7	34	00
Bug Hill	47	6	52	00
Total	589	306	530	207
	306		207	
	283		323	

☞ Further reports from the Schr. Charles Smith, (reported on the 4th as ashore at Hyammis, Cape Cod,) state that the fire had been put out, and vessel saved. She had on board 1100 Casks lime, and other merchandize for this port.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The Steamer Black Warrior, from Havana on the 2d, has arrived. A Spanish brig of-war had sailed from Havana with 6,000 stand of arms for the insurrectionists in San Domingo, and active preparations were making for the invasion of Mexico.

N. C. COAL AND IRON.—We have undoubted authority for stating that the paragraph going the rounds of the papers, announcing a sale of the coal land of Messrs. Haughton, and the iron ore lands of Mr. Unthank, on Deep River, is premature. No such sales had taken place as recently as a week ago.

[*Fayettevill Observer.*

A lady who had on her upper lip something approaching to a moustache, lately called on an officer and his wife, whose laughing merry little boy happened to be present at the time. In the course of conversation this little fellow inquired what to do to get hair on his lip. "Why, rub it up against papa's," was the reply. "Oh, mamma," said he, "is that the way Miss —— has got hers?"

The London Times, the leading Fremont organ in England, publishes an awful hoax—an account of several murders and duels on a railroad in Georgia. Of course the Times, with its usual stupidity, had a leader on the subject, containing the customary reflections on this country! As the Times never retracts its lies nor explains its blunders, this will all pass into history!

J. R. H., says the Washington Star, returned from Philadelphia, tells a good story of a disgusted Fremonter, who, having been pretty well plucked by his party for "necessary election expenses" under promise of political triumph and an office, was approached just after the Pennsylvania election by a committee man with an invitation to fork over again "for the good of the party." "*No sir-ree!*" responded the victim. "What! nothing for bleeding Kansas?" "Nary red—let her bleed!"

Three days later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Nov. 5.—The Cunard steamer Canada, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived here this forenoon, but owing to an interruption of the telegraph her news could not be immediately transmitted.

The Baltic arrived on the evening of Wednesday. The Fulton sailed from Cowes on the 23d. The Indian arrived on the 22d. The news is meagre, the affairs of Naples being the only matter of interest.—The British fleet is somewhere in the Mediterranean. The French fleet remains at Toulon, ready for sea. Meanwhile, contradictory rumors are in circulation, one saying that the ministers will not leave Naples for several months, and another asserting that the French envoy announced to the Neapolitan government, that he did not receive a satisfactory communication within two hours, he would present his last instructions—meaning, doubtless, that he would demand his passport. The statement that the Czar urged Ferdinand to make concession seems confirmed. The Czar is said to have advised Ferdenand to change his ministry and trust to the moderation of Napoleon mediator. The Austrian Gazette says that England as demands of Naples a change of ministry, the abolition of the present police system, and a general amnesty. The same paper says that France would be satisfied with a general amnesty, and hopes that the speedy reassembling of the Paris conference has shaken the resistance said to come from England. Parliament has been further prorogued until the 15th of December.

John Arrowsmith, a cotton broker at Liverpool, avows himself the author of the story about the duels and murders on the Georgia railroad, and reiterates the truth of his statement.

FRANCE.—Numerous arrests have been made in the department of the Saone, where a dangerous secret society has been discovered. Other arrests have also been made in the Faubourg St. Antoine. The affairs of the Bank of France are reported as being in a more favorable condition, although the bank has adopted further stringent measures, and refuses advances on railway shares and rentes.

SPAIN.—Advices mention a new ministerial crisis, the object being the overthrow of Narvaez, and the restoration of the absolutists.

ITALY.—The Duke of Tuscany, taking alarm at the demonstration against Naples, appears disposed to grant concessions to his people by revising the constitution of 1848. The Paris *Constitutionnel* asserts that the Austrians are about to withdraw from Rome, occupying only Ancona and Bologna.

SWITZERLAND.—The Neufchatel prisoners have been discharged.

TURKEY.—Redschid Pasha has received orders to form a new ministry, but has declined.

From the Friend of India.

Progress of the English in India.

The 20th of June was the centenary of the massacre of the Black Hole. It was on the 20th of June, 1756, that Suraj ood-Dowlah, after a triumphant entry into Calcutta, permitted "that great crime, memorable for its singular atrocity, memorable for the tremendous retribution by which it was followed."

From that day forward, so unbroken has been the course of British conquest, so unceasingly the growth of British powe, that its events have passed not only from recollection, but almost from belief. The imagination refuses to realize the picture of a governor of Fort William slinking to his boat, and every European in Calcutta trembling for his life at the advance of a Nuwah of Mooshebabad, at the head of a rabble of Bengalees. There is no hope of dominion, however wide, no dream of progress, however visionary, which is not justified by the history of this one hundred years. If we were even now to predict that in 1956 an Anglo-Saxon governor-general of China would hold levees at Pekin, that Cambodia would be a commissioner ship, and Japan a province valued chiefly for its fertility and its revenue, we should be accused, most justly, of unpractical speculation.—Yet that dream would be less marvellous than the accomplished fact. There is a native lady yet fighting law-suits in Calcutta whose husband must have watched, perhaps shared in, the triumph of Suraj ood-Dowlah. All that we have accomplished—the subjugation of an empire larger and more populous than that of Rome—the organization of a government for an eighth of the human race—is comprehended within the span of those two lives. It has been accomplished, too, by a force which has never yet been equal to one clear tenth of the population of a presidency town.

There is nothing in all history to compare with the achievement. Russia rules a wider territory, but one-half of it fell to her by accident; and three hundred years have elapsed since Ivan I. freed his country from the Tartars and himself from the aristocracy. The Romans conquered races as brave, and countries perhaps as far advanced in civilization, but they spent seven hundred years in the execution of the task. Alexander subdued territories as broad in far less time; but his work was upheld only by the vigor of his single mind, and perished with himself. The Spanish empire in America is the only one which can for a moment bear comparison with that of the English in India; and the whole population of those vast territories would not be missed from an Indian census.

In these days of political effeminacy, when the conquest of an African island is too "gigantic" an undertaking for Great Britain, and the press screams because one more Mussulman kinglet is pushed out of the path, it is well occasionally to recall the great deeds we have already performed But it is not to indulge in any feeling of natural pride that we wish to recall this anniversary It may serve a better purpose in encouraging us to the vast task which yet remains to be accomplished. The century of conquest may be considered complete. Is the century of civilization to commence? for, as yet, fully as we recognise the achievement already performed, we admit that we have founded nothing—establish no one institution which would endure if the external pressure were withdrawn. We have conquered the bodies of this great population, but their minds are still too much exempt from our authority. The rhymed sentences of Sadi have still greater influence in India than all the philosophy of the West.

We have placed India under one government, but its component kingdoms are still without the slightest cohesion, or desire to cohere. The provinces of Rome called their severance from the empire the greatest of calamities. We have created an army more powerful and better disciplined than the army of the Mogul, but our system still depends wholly on ourselves The military system of Alexander endured for centuries after his death. We have passed laws wiser than those of Monoo, but we have implanted no theory of sound legislation. Rome perished, but daily life in Europe is still regulated by the precepts of Justinian. We have founded colleges by the dozen, but the people—these one hundred and fifty million of whom we talk so much—are as barbarous as their forefathers; three hundred years of the savage rule had not driven out the human education from the municipalities of Gaul. We have created a judiciary free at least from corruption, but the native idea of justice remains unchanged. We have restrained the enormities of Hindooism, but we have given the people no new faith to replace the old. We have fostered or permitted a gigantic trade, and there is not one sound principle of commerce yet rooted in the native mind. The task remaining to be accomplished seems to the depest thinkers almost hopeless. It is so we fear; so the conquest of India would also to have been to cowards. But if we bring to it the energy and the courage, the firmness and the contempt for the impossible which we have brought to our military task, the historian of the next centuary may yet chronicle results as magnificent and infinitely more enduring.

THE GROWTH OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.—We extract the following from the Minnesota Pioneer and Democrat:

"The growth of St Paul in population, and in those elements of wealth and prosperity which constitute a flourishing city, has been truly marvellous during the present season. A greater number of buildings been erected this year than in any two years preceding. The increase in population has been very great. Our city at the present time we firmly believe contains a population of twelve thousand souls. In 1849 it did not contain five houndred inhabitants.

"During the present summer, Eastern capital, amounting to hundred of thousand of dollars, has been profitably and judiciously expended. Large and elegant warehouse, stores and dwellings have been erected by hundreds.

"Labor of all kinds has been in demand throughout the season. Mechanics and day-laborers have commanded what seem to the same class of population in the East enormous wages.

"The emigration to the Territory has been steady and increasing the whole season. So great indeed has been the increase that our people are beginning now seriously to entertain the idea of applying for admission into the Union as a State, our population numbering now, it is thought, nearly two hundred thousands souls."

The Shrieks of the Shriekers.

The defeat of the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency elicits the following subdued shriek from the New York Herald:

"It may be several days yet before we can correctly classify the votes of the thirty States respectively on this side of the Rocky mountains; but we have received returns sufficient to justify the conclusion that Mr. Buchanan is triumphantly elected, through the invaluable services of Mr. Fillmore and his outside guerilla party. He has eclipsed Van Buren in his last desperate effort as a politician, and may now, like the Sage of Lindenward, retire to the obscurity of public contempt. As for Fremont, he is yet entitled to a fair trial, and his friends should immediately proceed to organize in his behalf for 1860 in every State in the Union."

This is certainly cool, in the face of the fact that, had it not been for the fusion of the Fillmore men and the Fremont men in the rural districts of New York, the Democrats would have carried that State by a large plurality.

The Tribune concedes the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge with a savage grin, and then indulges in a succession of terrific shrieks, as follows:

"Practically, a majority of the American people have endorsed outrages more inhuman than Poland or Hungary ever endorsed, and voted that it is no wrong to shoot and scalp men in Kansas for peacefully striving to keep theirs a free Territory, and make it a free State. Practically, the verdict of yesterday has enslaved Kansas, and made it treason and rebellion for her devoted inhabitants to struggle longer to avert that destiny. Practically, the brutal ruffians who yesterday at most of the polls throughout the free States jeered at 'bleeding Kansas'—thus making sport of robbery, arson, rape, and murder—have been endorsed and commended by the vote of their fellow-citizens. Practically, the American people have reversed the policy of slavery restriction inaugurated by our revolutionary patriots, and decided that liberty and slavery are equal in merit and equally accordant with the genius of democracy. Practically, the slave power has been bidden to take possession of the federal government and ride rough-shod over all who manifest opposition to its pleasure or repugnance to its way. Practically, it is settled that to loathe the debasement of man to brute chattelhood, and earnestly desire freedom for all, is a crime in free American to be punished by exclusion from the rational councils and a denial of any voice in the direction of our public affairs."

True to his belligerent instincts and warlike propensities, General James Watson Webb has no idea of surrendering, although bound hand and foot by the conquering democracy. He takes comfort amid the groans and strikes of his fellow negro-worshippers, for he rejoices in the belief that *both* Buchanan and Fremont have been defeated by the people.—Hear the friend and flagellator of Bennett:

"Telegraphic despatches of the election yesterday have not been received to the extent anticipated; but they settle the fact that Fremont has lost Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and therefore is not elected by the people, and also that Buchanan has lost Maryland, which makes it possible that he therefore is not elected by the people."

The New York Times frankly acknowledges the defeat of Mr. Fremont—the acknowledgment being accompanied by the slightest perceptible whimper—and takes comfort in the belief that "these presidential elections are certainly heavy draughts upon the minds and nerves of the great multitude of our people who engage in them"

The shrieks of the Evening Post, the last remaining member of the quintuple alliance, have not reached us, although there is some slight reason for believing that it has survived the overwhelming disasters of the 4th.

The result of the election in the city of New York is indeed a most withering commentary on the boasted influence of the Herald, Tribune, Courier, Times, and Post. Their single and combined shrieks have secured such a teeming harvest of democratic votes as have not been known in the Empire City for many years.—*Union.*

The Election in the Three Large Cities.

The democrats have lost Maryland, not for the want of numbers, but through the frauds and murderous violence of the know-nothings of the city of Baltimore. The Baltimore Sun of yesterday morning says:

"It is hardly news to any of our readers that the city was disturbed by the most disgraceful riots during the whole of yesterday. In some part or another, from the time the polls opened until they closed, disorder and riot prevailed more or less, and fire-arms of every description were freely used. It is equally certain that fraudulent voting was practised almost without restraint and scarcely disguised, while great numbers were deprived of their franchise, either by force and violence at the pools, or intimidation from the reports current of what was going on. The history of the day was a lementable commentary upon the assumption of the mayor that he had adopted sufficient measures for the preservation of the peace. On the contrary, authority seemed powerless; disorder soon grew into riot, and riot culminated in bloodshed and slaughter. There was a notorious insufficiency to do any effective thing for the maintenance of order or for the protection of citizens in the exercise of their rights."

The election passed off very quietly in the city of Philadelphia. The Ledger says:

"The election in this city yesterday was conducted with the usual good order which has marked every election since the division of the wards into precincts. There was a great deal of activity at the respective polls, but no rioting or disturbances, so far as we have heard."

In regard to the election in the city of New York the Times says:

"Very seldom has an election passed off so quietly in this city and Brooklyn as it did yesterday. Nor should our readers judge otherwise from the few 'scrimmages' and bloody heads that we record below. Scrimmages are a city institution, not peculiarly a metropolitan one, and bloody heads are down in the bills for all great crowds. Indeed, if the Sixth warders were to turn out *en masse* to a protracted meeting or a love-feast, they would thump each other's head by way of sustaining their spirits and keeping their reputation good. So, of course, we couldn't expect an entirely peaceful day for election. Yet, generally, the day was a marvellously still one; for four years we have not seen an election day when there was so little drunkenness, so little rioting, so little shouting or hurrahing.

"The weather was not well adapted to breed a row. At times it rained hard, at times was foggy and murky, at times the fog lifted, and the sky looked as if it might clear off by the next day; but nobody was safe without an umbrella.

"A stranger landing in the city might have walked miles up and down prominent streets and never suspected that we were choosing a new king to rule over us. Business went on as usual, only if you came near to a knot of men in the evening, and paused to catch their words, you would hear a good deal of 'majorities, 'bets,' 'Congress,' 'aldermen,' &c."

The "Western Eeagle," a Fillmore and Donelson paper, published in Rutherford, N. C., speaks in the following manner of these know-nothing papers that have defined their position in the event of Fremont's election:

"Those American Journals which have defined their position are submissionists. The Native Sentinel endorses this doctrine; the Register does the same if we do not misunderstand them both, and the latter intimates that the Governors assembled in Raleigh are there with treasonable designs. We have more confidence in Governor Bragg, if he is a democrat, than to suppose him capable of treasonable intentions, and if those Governors meet to form some plan for unity of action in case Fremont should be elected, and go home to drill and improve their militia, they will but do their duty.—Gov. Bragg will act the part of a true Southern Patriot in preparing for the worst and North Carolina will support him in it.

THE HAND.—Look at the *hand*. A little organ, but how curiously wrought! How manifold and necessary are its functions! What an agent has it been for the wants and designs of man! What would the mind be without it? How has it moulded and made palpable the conceptions of that mind! It wrought the statue of Memnon, and hung the brazen gates of Thebes; it fixed the mariner's trembling needle upon its axis; it heaved the bar of the first printing press; it arranged the tubes of Galileo; it reefed the topsails of Columbus; it held the sword with which freedom fought her battles; poised the axe of the dauntless woodman, opened the path of civilization. It turned the mystic leaves upon which Milton and Shakspeare inscribed their burning thoughts, and it signed the charter of England's liberty. Who would not render honor to the hand?

A Runaway Steamboat.

An eccentric but most amusing cruise was some time ago made by a steam tow boat in the waters of Southampton harbor, England, the particulars of which are related by a correspondent who was an eye witness of the whole affair. It seems that the Belmont, a regular steam tug, had taken in tow the ship Walter Hood, bound from Southampton to Australia. On reaching the lower bay, the sails were set on board the ship, and at the same time the tow boat was cut off with the intention of returning to Southampton for another vessel, but by some accident the ship ran into the steamer, a violent crush followed, and in the confusion all hands, including the captain and the cook of the latter, jumped on board the sailing vessel, leaving their boat in charge of a dog and two cats—a strange crew for a steam going craft.

But her steam was up, and after a succession of plungings and crashing she succeeded in shaking herself clear of the ship, and the next moment was seen going it alone, starting off at a terrific speed, and in anything but the right direction for her. For a few moments her captain and crew, engineer and all, were struck with dismay. The long tiller of the rudder was seen dashing to and fro, while the fierce barking of the dog, who evidently knew little of navigation or steering, rendered the scene at once absurd and terrific—ludicrous and frightful. Meanwhile, the captain of the steamer, having recovered his presence of mind and composure, obtained a small boat, and with his men started in pursuit of his absconding craft; but ere he was well under weigh, she had altered her course, and from some cause or other came round and set out for the point from whence she had started, thus making or describing a complete circle.

The men bent lustily to their oars, but the chased steamer dodged, shied and circulated about, in the most erratic manner, the dog keeping up an incessant barking and howling, as though seeking in this manner to head her off and bring her to reason. Soon she shot off in an opposite direction, and now made directly for a lightship in the outer harbor. Here the men on the lookout descried her position, and, having manned their boat, also started in pursuit. The race now became truly exciting, the course of the steamtug becoming more and more uncertain as the helm shifted to and fro at the sport of the wave of the channel. By this time, however, she had nearly run her race; her steam was getting low, and at length her speed gradually diminished, her paddles stopped, and she ultimately gave in from sheer exhaustion. The crew from the lightship was the first to board her, her own crew coming up about twenty minutes after. She was at length got into working order, and brought safely into Southampton dock, where she was sentenced to undergo complete repairs after her frolic. It is said that the crew were fully justified in leaving her as they did, she being in imminent peril of going down.

AN AUSPICIOUS SIGN.

The Rev. Paul Trapier, of Charleston, S. C., delegate to the late General Convention of the Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia, thus concludes a letter to the Charleston Mercury:

"We Southerners have been greeted with most cordial affection, listened to with respectful attention, and treated altogether with such fraternal consideration, that our hearts are very full of love in return, and thankfulness to God. South Carolina and Massachusetts are on the best of terms. New York and Virginia exchange and interchange continual courtesies; Ohio and Mississippi are arm in arm, Maine and Texas up side by side; and the whole Convention in both Houses, by acclamation, agreed to meet next South of Mason and Dixon's line, in Richmond, Virginia, expressly to give proof to the Southern brethren of confidence and affection, and evidence to all the rest of the world that, however conscientiously we may differ, even about the '*questio vexata*' of the day, we all are determined that we will not, therefore, break the bond of Christian fellowship; but would rather, if we may, help with that fellowship to stay the torrent, which also may sweep away the fair fabric of our civil Union."

It was stated by two prominent Northern members at the close of the Convention, that there was not a single member of that body who was not a conservative man. The proposition to hold the next General Convention in Richmond, came from a Northern member.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The stockholders of this Company held their annual meeting in this City on Thursday the 30th ult., and adjourned on the evening of the same day.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Alfred Williams, Esq., Chairman, and Maj W. W. Vass and W. A. Eaton, Esq., Secretaries.

Alfred Jones, Esq., of Wake, appeared as the representative of the stock held by the State.

The President of the Road, R. A. Hamilton, Esq., presented his report and accompanying statements of the year ending September 30, 1856.

The Report is full and explicit. It refers to the dimunition of receipts on freight, and accounted for it—to the improvements going on between Gaston and Weldon, their present cost and the further amount to complete the same; to the bridge across the Roanoke at Gaston, which has been put under contract, and the re-construction commenced. The President speaks encouragingly of the capacity of the road to pay good dividends when the extraordinary repairs now in progress shall be completed It appears that the receipts for the year from freight, passengers and mail were about $175,000; and that after paying the current and extraordinary expenses there was left at the close of the year an unexpended balance of some $25,000

T. Brown Venable, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Inspection, reported against the declaring of a dividend out of the profits of the year's business, of even so much as had not been expended.

An interesting discussion arose on the proposition of Francis E Rives, Esq., of Petersburg, to declare a dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable in scrip bearing 6 per cent. interest and redeemable in five years. After a lengthy debate, the resolution was withdrawn.

The stockholders then re-elected the old Directors The Governor also re-appointed the old members on the part of the State. The Board stands now as last year, namely, R. A. Hamilton, Geo. W. Mordecai, Gaston H. Wilder, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Thos Miller, Jno. G. King, and A. C. Perry.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Shakers.

We made two separate visits to the Shakers, the latter on a fine Sabbath morning when quite a large audience was assembled to witness the curious religious performance of this society. The church is a small wooden building, with two front entrances which open directly into the church room, or meeting room as perhaps they would call it. Here the men ranged themselves on one side of the room, and the women upon the other, each entering at their respective doors. The company of worshippers, we were told, was not as large as usual. The exercise consisted of singing, marching and speaking Their hymn tunes are of primative simplicity; confined entirely to melody; and so limited in their range of notes, that the mere beginner in the rudiments of music can write them off on simply hearing them sung. They sing entirely with the chest voice, and some of the women have voices of remarkable purity of tone which even the peculiarities or their singing will not entirely hide.

The words they sing are as well as the music, of Shaker origin, having considerable of imagery in their composition, which is not surprising in the hymns of a people who claim to know something of inspiration. In their marches, the principal singers in the centre of the room, form the point around which the others marched. There was no dancing, such as was formerly practiced; this marching, with the up and down movements of the hands, probably taking its place. The scene was highly interesting to one who saw it for the first time.

The men were dressed in shirt sleeves, or in long drab coats, similar in style to the swallow tailed garments sported by the city gents last winter. The woman wore scanty white or light blue dresses, having more resemblance to folded umbrellas than to the capacious skirts of the day; with neat white kerchiefs demurely crossed and fastened in the belt in front: white muslin caps studiously covering every glimpse of hair—woman's greatest ornament—as if it was a great mistake that women were not born shaven and shorn; high heeled shoes, and monstrous pocket handkerchiefs which probably never knew a pocket.

Mingled among the men and woman, were boys and girls whoose looks promised much for their advancement in Shakerism. They seem to take to it as naturally as a duck to water; and looked desirably sober, without any of the sanctimoniousness which seems to attach itself to some of the people, as if it had been donned late in life, and was a garment that was determined not to fit. The speakers or preachers were the elders of the society, of whom Messrs. Grosvenor and Williams were the principal. Their theme was the favorite one marriage, to which very good attention was lent by those addressed—the world's people—who listened with due humility to the preaching which was vouchsafed to their unholy ears. The Shaker faith was explained with brevity, and held up as the true faith which was to redeem the world. One of the sisters made a short and moving appeal to the mothers present, in which she uttered many truths which were worthy of being heard by a large audience. Particularly good were her remarks upon the disposition which exists to dress young children expensively and showily, thus laying a foundation for vanity, pride, conquetry, and final misery.

The speaker was as prepossessing in appearance as the Shakers dress would admit of her being, and her modesty of manner at once won attention. Her voice was singularly mussical, and its various intonaions, as she spoke with feeling as will as grace, of what interested her most, were alone worth listening to. At the close of the meeting the audience were requested to leave without exchanging words with any of the Shakers, who appear to avoid discussions upon their peculiar tenets, as carefully as if they believed, (we will do them the justice to say they do not) that such discussions would be the ruin of their faith.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS' BEDCHAMBER.—The Nord has published the following details of a visit made by its correspondont to the bedroom of the Emperor Nicholas, at St. Petersburg:

The person who acted as my guide did not say whither he was taking me. He conducted me into an arched room of very moderate dimensions, and lighted by a single window, looking into a court.—This room was both a study and a bed-room. Before the window was placed a desk, on which was a pocket-book half open, a few sheets of paper and some pens, a crumpled up handkerchief, a small statuette of the Prince of Wales in the dress of a sailor, a water-color drawing, representing children. A straw-bottomed chair was placed at the desk, which was much the worse for wear, and bore many marks of being cut with a pen-knife. Near this desk was an old sofa, covered with green leather, with well worn cushions. Opposite, on a console ornamented with a mirror, was a dressing case, in leather, the simplicity of which showed that its owner did not indulge in any refinements of the toilet. On the chimney-piece was a small time-piece, in black marble, on which stood a bust of the Count de Benckendorff.—There was no looking-glass on the chimney. Half concealed by the time-piece was a statuette, in bronze, of Napoleon I., similar to that in the Place Vendome. Some pictures ornamented the walls, representing military scenes, painted by Horace Vernet, or German artists A bust of Marshall Radetzky stood on the console; a portrait of the Grand Duke Michael, brother of Paul, was hung half concealed in the corner of the wall; in one corner of the room stood a common soldier's musket, and on a small table was the helmet of a general without a plume, and bearing marks of long service.

Near the sofa, and parallel with the desk, was an iron camp bed. On this bed, which my guide told me press mith my hand to see how hard it felt, was mattress covered with leather, and a pillow stuffed with hay. There was folded upon the bedan old grey uniform cloak; and at the foot of it on a well-worn carpet, was a pair of morocco leather slippers. I contemplate with surprise this austere retreat in a remote corner of one of the most magnificent palaces of Europe. When I had seen all, my guide said: "This is the study and bedroom of the Emperor Nicholas. At that desk he sat for nearly thirty years, and on that bed he drew his last breath. That old cloak, which he always wore, when in this room, belonged to his brother Alexander. On that carpet he knelt down and prayed morning and night, every day of his reign. These slippers, which he wore to the very last day of his life, were given him by the Empress on the day of his marriage. With that musket he himself taught his children the munual exercise, and this helmet he always wore in the streets of St. Petersburg.

LOCUST TREES ON RAILROADS.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company have contracted for the planting of locust trees on each side of their road, for the distance of one hundred and twenty miles. After the trees are once set, with a little care in keeping the weeds down and the earth mellow around the roots for two or three years, they will require no more labor and they will then afford shade along the road and will have a tendency to cause the grass to grow, which will in a great degree prevent much of the annoyance from dust, and at the end of twenty years the trees will afford timber large enough for ties for the use of the road. This is a most excellent plan, and should be adopted on every road that runs through land that will grow the locust. The laborers who repair the road can bestow the little cultivation necessary, which will cost but a trifle.

A BUNDLE OF ELOPEMENTS.—The Buffalo Express gives the following chapter on domestic difficulties: Mrs. King, near Kingston, was recently taken sick, and her husband seized the opportunity to elope with a handsome servant girl named Martin. On their arrival in Albany, Miss Martain elope with a young man named Cornelius, taking Mr. King's money.—King being penitent, returned home and found that his wife had elope with a dry goods cleark named Jeffers, with all the moveable articles in the house. Whereupon King started off in pursuit, considering himself a deeply injured man.

INCREASED SPEED OF LOCOMOTIVES.—The Philadelphia Ledger cites the exhibition in France of a locomotive weighing sixty tons, with ten feet driving-wheels, and stated to be capable of attaining a speed of 150 miles per hour. Its centre of gravity is placed so low as to render it safer than ordinary engines at the usual speed, so far as getting off the track is concerned. It is doubted whether the speed named can be reached without much larger driving-wheels; but there is no doubt of the practicability of achieving it with larger ones, or that, by elevating the track so as to allow of a very low centre of gravity, together with widening the space between the rails and tunnels, railroad trains can move with ease and safety 150 miles per hour.

THE PRESIDENT.—We copy the following from the *Pennsylvanian*:—

"The fact that the President of the United States sailed a short cruise in one of our national vessels will prove no mean incider in the professional lives of the officers attached to the frigate Wabash. We understand he endeared himself to all. He went aboard, and for a brief period shook the dust of vexatious state cares from off his feet. The commander-in-chief was with his own officers and men. It was then his brilliant social qualities charmed and reconciled all in the little world around him to the proud duty of guarding their country's honor. It is said when President Pierce left the vessel, the parting was affecting, and as his excellency mounted on an elevation on the quarter deck, with the officers and crew mustered